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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

States Must Start Own Relief

Czechoslovakia Halts Nazis

Border Nations Decry Berlin

U. S. Police Blame Politicians

Canada Has Recovery Proofs

Puerto Rico Teaches Manners

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells the states and cities the Federal Government will not assume what are properly their own relief burdens. When states and municipalities have done their full share the National Government will step in and supplement their efforts to succor the needy. The Chief Executive sees as still ahead the longer, harder pull to prevent the disintegration through want of home life. Recovery can not come suddenly; every agency must stand by the victims of lack until lack is past. But the President repeats the remembered words of his inaugural address—"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

¶ Czechoslovakia drastically bans the German National Socialist or Nazi Party from its politics. Anticipating such action, the party dissolves itself, but this does not stop the decree prohibiting it nor warrants for the arrest of four Nazi members of Parliament. The German Nationalist Party, with six deputies, is also suppressed. The government cites the Nazi aim of unifying all German-speaking people. Prague plans strong measures against all "treasonable" elements — its first duty it defines as defending the constitutional basis of the state.

¶ Germany's frontiers all reflect a tension induced by active Nazi agitation. In the Saar fierce passions and violence have been aroused by the Nazi propaganda preparing for the plebiscite election of January, 1935. In the Danzig district German reunion is drilled into the people, and in South Jutland 15 German schools have opened, with inducements to Danes as well as Germans to send their children. France, Poland and Holland, as well as Austria, take combative steps—Some neighbor nations regard Hitlerism as a military menace; others as a social theory undermining their institutions.

¶ American police chiefs gain courage to declare politics the main obstruction to efficient criminal justice. Chief H. D. Harper of Colorado Springs, preparing the publicity report for the International Police Chiefs' Association, lists the three deterrents to justice as political interference, irresponsible newspapers and jury laws requiring unanimous verdicts. The recent Chicago convention removed the gag from the mouths of the police—Now the nation knows it is politicians, often controlling police departments, who frustrate the law.

¶ Madrid is host to the twenty-ninth session of the Interparliamentary Union. Some 32 parliamentary countries, including the United States, send delegates. France lists 37 Senators and 40 Deputies. Italy and Germany are notable absentees. The secretary-general's report calls the past year the most troubled since the war, but finds governments have never been as active as now in seeking real remedies. Senorita Clara Campoamor of Spain, only woman delegate, springs a novel proposal—No nation should prepare for war until its whole people vote approval.

¶ Canada is told by Premier R. B. Bennett it is on the slow but certain road to recovery. In opening the way for public subscriptions to the 1933 refunding loan, he shows just how the downward trend has halted and the upward trend begun. Improvement has been gradual since February. The index of business volume was then 67.1; now it is 89.9. Wholesale prices have gone up 9 per cent. About 246,000 have been added to pay rolls. The year's favorable trade balance is $114,000,000—The United States congratulates a good neighbor.

¶ Britain, listening to the hopeful shoutings of a Labor Party convention, sees 1700 delegates of the Conservative Party go into session. The Conservatives, chief Parliamentary backers of the National Government, approve tariffs that added £24,000,000 to the last budget, an increase of 650,000 in tariff-connected employment, clearance of slums and reorganization of the House of Lords. A chief debate will be on British policy in India, with every likelihood of approval. The party, led by Stanley Baldwin, looks to fundamentals—It calls farming Britain's greatest industry.

¶ Puerto Rico University students leave at Gov. Robert H. Gore's residence a manual of etiquette and good manners. Thus the students reply to Governor Gore's refusal to receive a delegation of them to protest his rulings. Latin-American students, almost invariably radical in everything, fail to appreciate the fact that even their own countrymen regard them with perpetual distrust. On the other hand the North American, with his flare for getting down to brass tacks, has something to learn—In Latin America the manners brand the man.

Pecora Is to Run On McKee Ticket

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 5

MR. FERDINAND PECORA, counsel for the Senate Banking Committee, decided today to run for District Attorney for New York County on the ticket with Mr. Joseph V. McKee, independent candidate for Mayor of New York.

Dillon, Read Part In South American Bonding Is Sought

Truth Wanted of Seven Issues Totaling $100,000,000 Now in Default

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Evidence of the part played by Dillon, Read & Co. in the flotation of seven South American bond issues totaling more than $100,000,000, now in default, was the objective of Senate investigators today as they completed the story of the firm's profits from investment trusts.

A former Senate investigation disclosed the Dillon, Read firm participated to a large extent in the flotation of foreign bond issues in this country following the war, selling a total of $1,491,228,542, of which $209,359,000 were loans to South American governments. Most of the South American issues, from which the firm realized profits of nearly $3,000,000, later defaulted.

Before turning to the South American loans, from which the banking firm realized profits of several millions of dollars, the investigating committee recalled its officers to disclose its earnings from participating in a pool in investment trust stocks.

Already the committee had learned members of the firm made nearly $7,000,000 from selling through the pool stock in the investment trust which they had acquired five years earlier for 20 cents a share.

Mr. Robert E. Christie Jr., a member of the firm and prospective head of the American Investment Bankers' Association, was questioned again about the operations which yielded rich rewards to him and his associates on stock for which they paid only 20 cents a share.

With Mr. Clarence Dillon, senior partner of the banking firm, sitting between them, Mr. Pecora questioned Mr. Christie about the Securities Corporation, the investment trust organized by Dillon, Read in 1924.

It was ascertained that the 46,000 shares sold by the bankers outside of the 74,000 they disposed of through the pool were purchased by Dillon, Read & Co. and later sold by the firm to its customers.

Pointing out the pool transactions constituted 90 per cent of the total trading in the stock, Mr. Pecora asked if that did not serve to increase public demand for the security.

Mr. Christie agreed it probably did.

Dillon, Read, to fill orders for the stock, bought 11,000 from the pool operated by Dominick & Dominick, brokers, in addition to purchasing 46,000 from its members.

Income Tax Losses And Gain on Stocks To Be Investigated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Preliminary to a nation-wide drive by the Federal Government to uncover and prosecute persons who have made fraudulent income tax returns, 300 agents of the bureau of internal revenue here are under orders today to hold themselves in readiness to begin the most extensive check up of stock market profits and losses ever undertaken in this area.

That the Government already has under inquiry more than 1000 income tax reports, involving alleged losses, became known yesterday, coincident with the making public of a letter which Mr. J. R. Baradel, chief of the bureau of internal revenue here, sent to 600 brokers in the second internal revenue district, notifying them that they will be required to produce information relative to each customer for whom they transacted any business during the years 1929 to 1932, inclusive.

Many of the brokers to whom Mr. Baradel's letter went are members of the New York Stock Exchange, some of them having more than 5000 customers on their lists, who account for a trading volume of millions of shares annually.

The brokers will be asked to delve into their files in response to questionnaires sent to them from Washington and to give detailed information of their customers' transactions, with special emphasis on losses or gains. The investigation will involve an enormous amount of clerical work and considerable expense for the brokerage firms involved.

Lindberghs Drive Car Toward West of England

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Hidden somewhere in the first heavy fog of the season, Col. and Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh motored today toward Salisbury and west England, presumably en route to Cardiff, Wales, to visit relatives.

Without being recognized the Americans stayed at a hotel six miles from Southampton overnight, after their arrival at Southampton from Staanger, Norway. They dined with 45 other guests without attracting attention.

'Buy Now' Appeal Made to Industry And Advertisers

Johnson Reviews Progress Won and Calls Nation to Greater Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has appealed to the nation's major manufacturers and advertisers to get behind the NRA's "Buy Now" campaign to begin on Monday in an effort to consolidate definite progress which has already been made.

The recovery administrator supported his contention that the time is ripe for a stimulation of goods consumption by an analysis of statistical records of progress which, he said, indicate that economic rehabilitation has not "just started," but actually is "well under way." What he considered, "characteristic items," of recovery were the following:

An improvement of 24 per cent in factory employment for August, 1933, as compared to August, 1932.

Industrial production up 71 per cent in July, 1933, against July, 1932.

Decrease of 47 per cent in business failures in August.

Farm prices up 33 per cent in July.

Pay rolls up 40 per cent in August.

Carloadings up 23 per cent in August.

Automobile factory sales up 38 per cent in June.

Steel, considered the most significant of all barometers of progress, showed an increase in ingot output of 245 per cent for August, 1933, as compared to August, 1932.

While the administrator was thus urging support for the purchasing campaign which will emphasize rising prices as an argument for immediate purchasing, the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA issued a statement reaffirming its determined opposition to price fixing and called on federal agencies to be on guard against profiteering.

A significant, but unrelated development of the day was a sharp warning from Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, to local compliance boards to be on their guard against violations of the prohibition on child labor. He informed them that numerous complaints had been received of attempts on the part of manufacturers to circumvent the provision of agreements and codes and revert to the employment of child labor. To allow any exceptions, he declared, would soon break down one of the most important achievements of the NRA.

General Johnson's appeal to advertisers and manufacturers to start a "Buy Now" campaign was in the form of letters in which he said he was convinced the country had passed both the "flat-wallet era" and the period during which people tended to get along without things even though they had the money.

Simultaneously announcement was made that both rail and bus lines had agreed to display campaign advertising in their conveyances as a means of acquainting the nation's 40,000,000 daily bus and rail riders with the "Buy Now" movement.

Legion's Head Warns Against Joining Outsiders in Politics

Words Thought Prompted by A. F. of L. Plea for Closer Coöperation—Bonus Success Thought Sure—Miami Wins Next Meeting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—"Tell Mussolini that the American Legion still fights, as do you, for the things for which we fought during the World War," said Mr. Louis A. Johnson, commander of the Legion, in replying to a message from the Italian Premier read at the convention in the Civic Opera House here yesterday. Bulldog tenacity of purpose in all the aims of the Legion, indicated in the reply to Mussolini, was the keynote of the day's convention work.

Mr. Johnson struck that note again and again as he conducted the session, and played upon it in his last report as chief officer of the organization.

Miami, Fla., presenting a $10,000 check on the stage, won the award of the Legion convention for 1934. There was one dissenting vote. Action on resolutions awaits committee reports.

Mr. George L. Berry, an emissary of the American Federation of Labor, appeared yesterday to negotiate "closer coöperation" with the Legion.

"America was saved from revolution by the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Berry. "We serve notice on Communists and revolutionaries that we are going through with the NRA."

Recommendations for modifying and liberalizing aid to veterans are being drafted for presentation to President Roosevelt, reported Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans' Bureau in Washington. He said any program recommended by the convention would be sympathetically considered by the President and himself.

"If we continue along the road we have traveled since last March," said Mr. Johnson, referring to the crisis caused by the Economy Act, which "swept away the whole structure" of veterans' protective laws, "I have no fear that we shall regain for the disabled all the benefits that rightfully should be given him.

"Before you depart from such a policy, I ask you to remember that it will be your disabled comrades who will suffer most."

Possibly with the overtures of the

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India Question Stirs Conference Of Conservatives

British 'Left' Group Puts Resolution Against Present Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — "The woolly metamorphosis of the lion into the sheep" is how a flippant right wing British organ describes international disarmament which is among questions under discussion at the annual Conservative Party conference which began here today.

The attitude suggested by this light-hearted gibe is not associated with the great majority of British Conservatives, a political group which, as a whole, takes its responsibilities exceedingly seriously. These responsibilities are heavy as the Conservatives now make up the great majority of the supporters in Parliament of the present National Government.

Their annual conference is an occasion for general discussion of all kinds. One of its chief functions is to provide a political training ground for juvenile talent. This is illustrated in the debate that is to take place on foreign affairs. Here

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Defense of Jews In Germany Voiced By British Leader

Geneva Session Is Surprised by Frank Views on Minority Issue

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 5—The unexpected declaration by Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, British delegate, which is regarded here as tantamount to a British expression against the treatment accorded to Jews in Germany, electrified the sixth committee yesterday.

While studiously refraining from criticizing the German Government's internal policy, the British statement nevertheless is the most outspoken diplomatic utterance by a major power on the Jewish question.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore was replying to a speech made the previous day by Herr Friedrich von Keller, German delegate, on the Dutch proposals for a special League organization to deal with Jewish refugees as part of the League's normal activities in defense of minorities.

Herr von Keller had protested against the Jews being regarded as a minority. They constituted, he said "demographic and social problem," requiring special treatment.

British Situation Cited

The British delegate vigorously criticized Herr von Keller's view and his theory of racial hegemony within political units. He could not accept, he said, the German viewpoint that Jews are not a minority.

Moreover, the British Government holds, he went on, that it is 'impossible to build a state on a racial basis. Britain itself, he said, consists of English, Scottish and Welsh, living in harmony.

The strength of the British Empire, he declared, lies in the complete freedom and equality it insures to all citizens, irrespective of race and religion.

The German delegate in answer once more reiterated his Government's view that the Jewish question should not be treated as a minority issue. But it is clear that the problem will not be dropped until it is further threshed out.

Special Organization Proposed

The Dutch resolution, under which the subject arose, urges establishment of a special autonomous organization under the auspices and control of the League to give assistance to Jewish German refugees. French, British, Czechoslovak, Polish, Spanish and Danish delegates all spoke in support of the Dutch initiative and a subcommittee is to be set up to study the question in all its details and make practical suggestions.

The German representative refused to accept the chairman's invitation to sit in the committee on the grounds that he does not consider the League competent to examine this problem.

Title of Caribbean Dictator Confronts Roosevelt Régime

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

What is America's duty in the Caribbean? What shall be its policy toward Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Central America?

American markets are the chief outlets for Caribbean exports. American investments in that tropical region figure well above a billion dollars. American energy has helped to develop wealth only dreamed of when, centuries ago, Spanish and other explorers sailed westward seeking gold.

Uncle Sam, the name familiarly applied to the United States by the Latin-American press, is not always a popular figure in southern imagination. He holds the rôle of a stepfather: disliked, yet a necessity for the family's welfare. The fact that he has been a generous stepparent counts little nor does the fact that he has poured millions of dollars into his adopted children's laps. That he has merely asked for less quarreling and less instability in the tropical game of politics does not count in his favor. Sending troops into the Caribbean has led some to see him as a tyrannical master rather than a family mentor.

Today, the time for reckoning has come. Cuba, tying itself into a knot, throwing aside every semblance of order, rushing itself toward national bankruptcy, and both daring and urging the United States to intervene, has called the turn. America has stopped, looked and listened. Shall its Caribbean policy be refashioned? President Roosevelt would alter it. But can he?

Building Trade Contacts

In two messages to the American and Latin-American peoples President Roosevelt has called for closer inter-American relations. He coined the slogan "friendly neighbors." He promised that American marines would never again enter the tropics for the purpose of interfering in domestic affairs. He agreed to withdraw American troops from Haiti during 1934. He is making every effort to prevent American soldiers from landing in Cuba. In short, he is building for Pan-American commercial contacts.

In this program he has the support of certain highly isolationist-minded Senators at Washington who declare that the Caribbean countries are sovereign nations and have the same rights fondly cherished by American citizens. In other words, they have the right to their own ways of running their governments. The statement is fair enough so far as it goes, but stops too soon. It fails to contain the proviso that, regardless of how Caribbean governments are run, they must maintain law and order. It is in the practice of law and order that Washington is mostly concerned: not perhaps that it wants to be, but because American vested interests refuse to stand by and chance the destruction of property for which they have spent huge sums of money. In the query, What shall be America's Caribbean policy? this fact must be considered.

To keep American armed forces out of the Caribbean is probably the wish of most American people, or at least the desire of Americans who thoroughly understand tropical conditions. Few Americans want the navy or the army shipped away to settle disputes that a country ought rightfully to settle itself. Certain

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Machine Gun Ban Near Realization

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Plans for banning the sale of machine guns to private individuals are rapidly approaching completion in the Department of Justice and announcement is expected soon of the measures to be applied.

This was learned today from Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, who indicated that both legislation and treaties with foreign powers are being drafted with a view to shutting off the supply from every available source.

The domestic situation is already well in hand with an agreement on the part of American manufacturers to restrict the sale to officers of the law and the army.

Import of such weapons for sale to gangsters can temporarily be prohibited under the power granted the President under the National Recovery Act. Permanent legislation might be used to do the same thing.

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Things Present

Recognizing the value of publicity, some public servants seem to care little what is said about them, so long as it is said. The conductor of The Casual Day, also, seems so glad to have something said about his new venture that he gives publicity today to something that many another writer might wish to hide. Editorial page.

The first chapter of a new serial story appears on the Young Folks' page.

A package of seeds and a line from a printed page—things of no importance, perhaps, but sufficient for an interesting essay on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, another typewriter drawing, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Belgian Attitude Toward Swastika Indicates Tension

Other Recent Incidents Indicate Jumpiness of Reich Neighbors

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—An incident this month on the Belgian frontier where 24 British schoolboys returning home from a tour in Germany were refused entry because they were wearing National Socialist Swastika emblems, given them by their German hosts, illustrates the tension just now prevailing in almost all countries bordering upon the Reich.

The incident itself was promptly set right, when the Belgian authorities recognized the absurdity of the position into which they had been led by strict compliance with their own regulations. But the fact that it was possible for it to occur is significant of forces at work which are liable at any moment to precipitate events of far-reaching consequence internationally.

These forces had their origin in the overwhelming wave of racial nationalism that has already swept over Germany and now threatens to submerge boundary lines wherever Germans are to be found on both sides of these barriers.

The men who are upon the crest of this wave are themselves tossed hither and thither by it. They may have been responsible originally for the cutting of dikes which previously held back the flood, but the height of the waters they have released has been determined not by themselves but by world conditions existent independently. These conditions date from the post-war settlement of Versailles. They have to be taken into account in judging what can now be done to mitigate the very real danger to world peace that has arisen.

The Situation Elsewhere

Signs of this danger are to be found especially in Austria, France, Poland and Denmark have been affected by the same movement. The chief centers of difficulty have been respectively the Saar, the Danzig Corridor, and South Jutland, these being areas, which, prior to the war, formed part of Germany whence they have been transferred to other flags.

In Belgium, Holland and Sweden there has been no such immediate cause of friction. Nevertheless the Governments in power in these lands have all found themselves obliged in the interests of peace and order to prohibit the display of German National Socialist emblems and the undermining from within of trade union movements.

The case of South Jutland has been particularly instructive since there the popular will determined the transfer of territory from Germany to Denmark effected by the Versailles Treaty. A plebiscite was held which showed that the proportion of the Teutonic minded element in the population was not more than 13 per cent.

Even this small fraction was for the most part assimilated with Denmark, only about one-third of it making use of the German language. This has not prevented National Socialist enthusiasm from now being active.

Teutonic labor camps have been established close to the border and have become centers of National Socialist propaganda for reunion with Germany. Fifteen German schools have been set up in the transferred territory since the Hitler Administration took office. Education is subsidized for such Danes as send their children to German places of instruction. Trade unionists who cross the border into Germany hear from National Socialists that they will be put into detention camps, "whenever the change takes place which will be soon."

Dutch Eager to Agree

In Holland the chief scene of contention is to be found in the Province of Limburg, where there are 25,000 Germans, many of them employed in coal mining. Here, however, an understanding seems likely to be reached, the Dutch Government being anxious to come to terms. The fact, too, that many Limburg Germans might have to be maintained by the state if they were

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One Tender Spot

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Where Hitlerites Are Active

Senators Again Take Early Lead Against Giants

Fitzsimmons Hit Hard as Series Scene Shifts to Capitol City

World Series Score

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1				
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell for Washington; Fitzsimmons and Mancuso for New York.

GRIFFITH STADIUM, WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Climbing back into contention on the home grounds as President Roosevelt looked on, the Senators raced away today to a 3-to-0 lead over the Giants in the third game of the World Series, shrowded with clouds and threatened earlier by rain.

Taking heart on the home battlefield after two-straight defeats in New York, the Senators rallied behind Lefty Earl Whitehill and belted Fred Fitzsimmons, veteran New York knuckle baller, right from the start.

Buddy Myer singled through short to start the Senators' offensive that was muffled in New York by Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher. Goose Goslin hammered a double off the right field wall, sending Myer to third.

Heinie Manush popped to Blondy Ryan, New York shortstop, but Myer scored as Fitzsimmons threw out Joe Cronin, and Goslin rode home on Fred Schulte's double. Schulte was trapped between second and third on Joe Kuhel's grounder, ending the first inning rally.

First Inning

New York—Moore hit a short fly that Goslin caught just inside foul territory. Critz bounced to Bluege and was thrown out at first. Terry hit the first ball pitched to Myer and was an easy putout at first. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Washington—Myer poked a single through the infield to left. Goslin hit the first ball pitched against the right field fence for a two-bagger. Manush flied out to Ryan who took the ball in short left field. Cronin bounced to Fitzsimmons who made the putout at first base while Myer scored and Goslin went to third. Goslin scored on Schulte's hit to right which went for two bases when the Senator outfielder beat Ott's throw to Ryan on a close play. Kuhel bounced to Jackson and Schulte was run down between second and third base, Jackson to Critz. Two runs, three hits, no errors, one left.

Second Inning

New York—Ott drove the first ball pitched to deep left field where Manush made a sensational running catch close to the foul line. Davis cracked a single past Bluege

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French Verbs Fly Fast at Chicago After Dinner of War Brides' Club

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—French verbs nouns and adverbs flew back and forth like ping-pong balls.

Six pretty French women were doing the talking, while six American husbands listened and waited understandingly. It was the happy aftermath of the dinner of the National French War Brides' Club, held during the American Legion convention here, and attended by about 105 French women and the Americans they married during or shortly after the World War.

Mrs. Germaine Anderson of Hillsboro, N. D., formerly of Angers, France, was bending over an account book in which was written, in a flowing French hand, "Depenses et recettes." She was trying to determine if the dinner had been a financial as well as a social triumph.

There is no question that the dinner, attended by French and American notables, has helped to launch the War Brides' Club which was organized a year ago at the Portland convention of the American Legion.

The French girls, many of whom live in small towns and do not see a countryman from one month to another, are finding much pleasure in the Chicago reunion, and they hope through the publicity given their meetings here to get in touch with many other French war brides, so that their organization may grow to large proportions. There are now eight state units, Mme. Anderson said. French women wishing to join are asked to write to her, addressing her simply Hillsboro, N. D.

The time is just ripe for the organization, said Mrs. Robert B. Shaw, vice-president and chairman of the Chicago dinner. In the first years after the World War many French brides, failing to adjust themselves to the difficult conditions of a new country, turned about and went home. Those that have stayed for 14 years—and there are thousands—are pretty sure to be permanent, Mrs. Shaw said.

Some of the brides think they are quite "Americanisée." When they go back to visit in France, how their relatives laugh at their American manners, their American accent! But to an American the change is hardly observable. Some of them still cling to the French language and have succeeded in teaching it to their husbands.

The War Brides' Club has its full roster of officers as becomes a branch of the American Legion. Besides Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Shaw there is Mrs. Marie Mall of Los Angeles, secretary, and Mrs. Maryse Eschbach of Detroit, treasurer.

Labor Plans 'Brain Trust' For Guidance

Board of Strategy to Study Ways of Strengthening Trade Unionism

World Watches NRA

Miss Perkins Tells Conference That Her Main Program Has Been Fulfilled

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The proposal that organized labor put its policies into the hands of a "brain trust" was seriously advanced before the convention of the American Federation of Labor today.

With huge increases in union membership, with new economic conditions rapidly developing, and with the need for the great labor movement to keep abreast of the stirring times, it was argued that new policies and new programs are required.

Accordingly, a resolution to set up a "strategy board" of seven, to be appointed by the president of the A. F. of L. was submitted today with the consent of the dominant faction of President William Green in the convention, and was referred to an appropriate committee for further study.

The high mark of the morning's session however was the speeches of the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, bringing to the American labor audience the reaction of English-speaking workers abroad to the developments under NRA.

All Eyes on America

Speaker after speaker of these visiting trade unionists stressed the apparent interest with which Mr. Roosevelt's labor policies are being followed at home, and declared that if successful, they would surely be the basis for parallel movements.

These speakers followed the address of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, yesterday at which she gave an outline to the federation of the achievements from the administration viewpoint under the New Deal.

American labor solidarity with that in other countries was urged by Mr. James Rowan, member of the General Council of the British Trade Union movement. He attacked the national government under Ramsay MacDonald in England, and declared that instead of the Roosevelt policy of credit expansion and shorter hours, they are "preaching no more spending—longer hours of labor and a lower standard of living."

British Unions Imperiled

"The same general economic crisis which has provided you with tremendous opportunities for developing the influence of American trade unionism," he continued, "has confronted us with enormous perils."

Social reactions in Europe, he said, had been directed against the trade union movement. As an instance he cited "the destruction of German trade unionism."

The resolution proposing a labor "brain trust" was put in at the opening of the day's session. The board of strategy would serve, the statement declared, "to map out a general plan and policies for strengthening the united action of the regular craft unions and at the same time for extending organization into these industries in which the previous form of organization has obviously not been successful."

Miss Perkins yesterday, in reviewing the achievements of the Roosevelt Administration before the labor group, disclosed that at the beginning of her service, on March 31, she held a conference with labor leaders, at which a four-year program was laid down with definite goals for attainment.

The program included 10 major points and as she passed, checked off those which had already been attained in whole or part. The list included:

1. Direct unemployment relief by the Federal Government.
2. Care that federal relief not be used as a subsidy for sweat shop labor by serving to eke out wages below the line of actual subsistence.
3. Public works building.
4. Abolition of child labor.
5. Utilization of public buildings for schools for the unemployed (nothing done on this to date.)
6. Drastic limitation of hours of labor — (this recommendation was made with reference to the then pending Black 30-hour week bill which was replaced by the National Recovery measure.)
7. Better wage rates.
8. Industrial boards to fix a bottom for wages.
9. Stipulation in government supply contracts fixing hours and wages by the Department of Labor.
10. Recognition of the right of collective bargaining and of employees to be represented by persons of their own choosing in negotiations with employers.

To a large degree these points have already been achieved, Miss Perkins declared. She added:

"We cannot stop with the present minimum wages and maximum hours of labor. We must go on with a unified purpose to an ever-improving standard of living and assurance of economic security for all our people and sufficient leisure to enable us to enjoy the blessings which our resources and our equipment can make available to all of us."

New Indictments Returned in Case Of Federal Bank

Cover Seven Individuals Four of Whom Are Not in Previous Bills

The Federal Grand Jury today voted five new indictments in connection with its investigation of affiliates of the Federal National Bank of Boston. The five indictments cover seven individuals, of whom four are new names. The other three are bank officials already under indictment. The charges involve misapplications of the funds of the Middlesex National Bank of Lowell, totaling $360,000 and or the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge totaling $300,000. These alleged misapplications added to those indictments already returned aggregate $1,660,000.

The names of the individuals indicted will not be made public until the grand jury reports late today before Judge Hugh D. McLellan. Among the persons indicted are two bank presidents, a cashier of an affiliate bank, a brother of a bank president, an official in the bonding department, the treasurer of an affiliate and a director of an affiliate.

The Salem Trust Company's claim that it had lent the Federal National Bank of Boston $70,000 of its funds was ruled out by Federal Judge James A. Lowell today at the hearing of the civil suit of Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, on behalf of the Salem bank to recover a $90,000 note and collateral from the closed Federal National.

Judge Lowell ruled that the issue in the case would be confined to the legality of the $90,000 note and that the court desired to hear only evidence regarding this claim at the present time.

Evidence was presented prior to the ruling to show that there were two notes, one for $40,000 and the other for $30,000, made by the Federal National Bank out of the trust funds to the Federal National Company, a subsidiary. According to Mr. John P. Morrissey, vice-president and cashier of the Federal National Bank, these notes were authorized by John A. Deery, president of the Salem Trust Company. At the suit it was claimed by Mr. Neil Leonard, counsel for the trust company, that Deery was not authorized to make such a loan and had concealed it from the board of directors.

In the suit, Mr. Guy claims that Mr. Alfons F. Fischer, treasurer of the closed Salem Trust Company in executing the $90,000 note, violated his duties as treasurer to the depositors and creditors of the Salem Trust Company. Mr. Guy alleges that on Dec. 2, 1931, four days before the bank closed, the Salem Trust Company was insolvent and owed the Federal National Bank $113,663.35.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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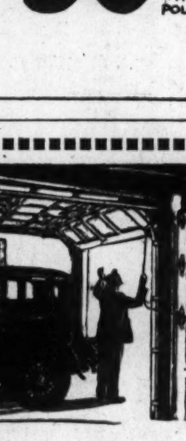

Interest Begins OCT. 10

Monitor Radio News Changes Announced

The evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard over WBZ and WBZA at 5:15 o'clock until further notice. WBZ operates in synchronism with WBZA on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is 303 meters, with a power of 25,000 watts.

The present noonday daily radiocast at 11:45 a. m., Fridays at noon, will continue on WBZ as usual.

Because of program commitments the evening radiocasts on WBZ, Saturday, Oct. 7 and 14, will be heard 15 minutes later at 5:30 o'clock.

Baseball 'Fans' Find Auto Radios Big Help

Frequent groups of men heavily packed in around parked automobiles in Boston these days are no cause for alarm. They are baseball "fans" getting returns of the World Series via somebody's automobile radio.

On nearly every street corner in downtown Boston yesterday enthusiastic crowds virtually swamped vehicles from which came the voice that told the gathering of the progress of the ball classic of the year.

But returns of the game were not heard from stationary automobiles only. An observer would catch a play or two as he followed the traffic along Beacon Street and would perhaps hear the last end of an inning as a flock of motorists pulled up for a red light on Tremont Street.

Brockton Awaits NRA Decision To Start Idle Wheels

Fear Shackles Activity, With Huge Wage Losses, Shoe Men Assert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 5—The cogwheel in the talons of the Blue Eagle is needed as an idler gear here between the striking boot and shoe workers and manufacturers.

Fear, according to the Brockton Chamber of Commerce, has been constantly piling up in complex forms to shackle activity, keep the factories closed and deprive the working population of their wages. It is declared considerably more than $1,000,000 in pay rolls has been lost to the workers already, with consequent dire effects not only on the local shoe industry, but to merchants and other business activities as well.

Already the center of the shoe industry has moved from eastern Massachusetts to the middle West, to St. Louis and Milwaukee. If the present condition of nonactivity keeps up much longer, it means the end of all shoe business for Brockton, state factory officials say.

Manufacturers, not the pompous capitalistic cartoon type, but some of Brockton's finest citizens, pass on the word that large buyers are canceling orders daily, and their representatives mix with the crowds on the street anxiously awaiting word from Washington which will allow them to open shop.

The only possible decision of the NRA officials as to which of the two unions will survive must favor the Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers and Allied Craftsmen, is the general public opinion. If not, the situation will be worse than ever, for 85 per cent of the active shoe workers are brotherhood members and the factories cannot operate with the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union alone.

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, adviser on legal matters to the brotherhood, asserts contracts between the disfavored union and the manufacturers gave the union coercive powers over the workers which forced them to join what amounts to a factory-operated organization, not having the desires and best interests of the workers their paramount aim.

The brotherhood was consequently formed and slowly gained in strength, the members resigning from the union in spite of word these resignations were not acceptable. Then came the "showdown." Nonunion men were discharged in practically every factory in Brockton because they refused to pay dues to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and by common agreement thousands of others walked out with them. "The shoe workers by their action," says Mr. Goodwin, "have shown that they are determined to run their own affairs and to choose their own representatives who shall bargain collectively for them."

This morning word was passed to the brotherhood that the E. E. Taylor Company, one of the largest of the manufacturers, would disregard contracts with the union and invite all workers to return. This is the first sign of a real break in the clouds and shop crews are meeting this afternoon to decide whether or not to go back to work.

What the union will do about the broken contracts remains to be seen. In the past when court action has been taken by the union the decision has always favored the plaintiff, and that is one reason given by manufacturers for non-recognition of the brotherhood until word comes from the National Labor Board at Washington allowing them legally to disregard contracts.

Larger and more bitterly contested issues have already been settled by NRA officials, including the automobile, oil and coal controversies. All Brockton is confident, according to the local Chamber of Commerce, that shoe difficulties soon will be mended. Mr. Edwin S. Smith, State Labor Commissioner, is generally agreed to have made a thorough and unbiased review of the situation which has been placed before the NRA administration. The city today would like to add a postscript urging immediate action so that work can be resumed here before the city's largest industry suffers irreparable damage.

SALT AIR AND SUNSHINE

That change of scene you've been yearning for, and probably need. Enjoy a seashore appetite and marvelous food. A comfortable room looking out on the ocean. Golf. Squash. Riding. Ocean Decks. American and European plans. Economical rates. Write or phone. Christian Science church in our block.

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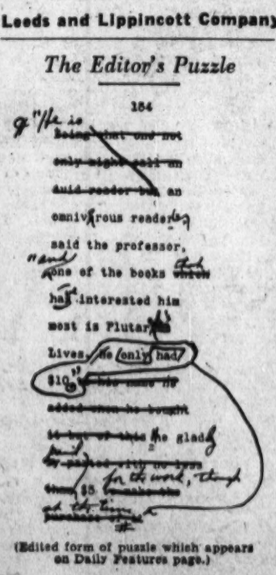
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

'But Where Is the Steering Wheel?'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Art Notes

Adrian Gallery

Mr. S. D. Sykes exhibits pictures at the new Adrian Gallery, Boylston Street at Exeter. Portraits and landscapes in oil make up the exhibition.

Mr. Sykes impresses the onlooker with an indefatigable devotion to making pictures. There is a variety of mood and visualization in his works which is pleasing to the onlooker. Too often does a painter find an agreeable recipe for picture making, and use it over and over again. Each new approach demands work, thought, experiment. The performer must not be lazy; he must be willing to discard much of what he does.

In portraiture Mr. Sykes paints sympathetically, finding the finer and quieter qualities of his model. Costume, ornament, manner are important, yet he manages to subordinate these to qualities of individuality.

Subjects of seaside prevail. The headlands of Rockport, the shore of Gloucester, rocky stretches of the North Shore are the picturesque material. Wharves, boats at anchor, mist-laden harbors add further notable material. All are handled with emphasis upon design; a few are treated in veiled impressionistic mode.

At the same gallery there may be seen a few portraits modeled by Mr. J. R. Garrett. Realistically rendered, these heads display definitely the character of the models. There are just enough of Mr. Garrett's sculptures here to make us want to see more.

Architect's Shop

At 19 Bromfield Street, where architects of Boston hold forth in handicraft of the major and minor arts, there is to be seen a miscellany of aquarelles. Outstanding are some rustic scenes painted by Mr. J. Lovell Little. They are marked by freedom of presentation, by airiness and sunny warmth, by fluent and sensitive workmanship. By others, there are scenes of the waterfront and pastoral portrayals. D. A.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston Tea Parties

Senator Parkman is throwing confusion into the enemy camps, with a stroke of strategy worthy of Hannibal, no less. While opponents assault the gentle ears of the public with crashing fist and scorching epithet—he invites the voters to tea! While they shift their prospective supporters from one tired foot to another, on the hard pavement in front of the gasoline soap box, and bludgeon their sympathies, he offers them an overstuffed chair and the soft answer that turneth away wrath.

* * *

All this by way of announcing that voters have been receiving neat invitations on personal stationery, courteously informing them that they are asked to Mrs. Socialite's apartment to meet the Senator. And not only that, but R. S. V. P. if you please!

It may be that John Voter's calloused hand is but ill-accustomed to eggshell china, and he may not be aware of the correct angle to the little finger when holding a teacup. And he may be surprised when he tries to balance a cup and five sandwiches in one hand whilst rising from a deep sofa and shaking hands with the other. But perhaps his marker at the voting booth will record his new social standing.

* * *

Unfinished Playlet

The curtain rises: A roomful of stalwart young policemen lean over civil service tests, correct answers to which mean three gold chevrons on the sleeve. Hopeful police sergeants in every one of the 1102 patrolmen who took the examination.

Next scene: Privacy of the chief examiner's room. He discovers three of the papers are substantially duplicates. Same answers, same mistakes. Examination voided.

Next scene: Board room of much disturbed Civil Service Commissioners. Evidence referred to office of District Attorney.

Finale: ?

* * *

Buck and Car Passing

"Ba-a-a-a!" It is the sound of the American public seeking a scapegoat.

When business is bad, the cry is "Turn out the banker!" When the country flounders on the reef, "Turn out the Administration." When labor unrests multiply, "Deport the Reds." And when accidents on the highway rise, "Jail the motorist."

* * *

Now we hear Mr. Lloyd A. Blanchard, executive secretary of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety in Massachusetts, telling the public to stop its bleating and take part of the responsibility. False economy voted by the public results in the abandonment of safety measures on the highways, he asserts.

* * *

Total Equals Parkman

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. has submitted an inventory of his career and political assets to the people of Boston, and asked that each invest a vote in him.

Says the Senator:

"I came back from France a captain of infantry—

"I was the first man to beat in open combat the boss, who for years has pulled the strings and who this year is endeavoring to rig this election.

"I voted for and elected honest Democrats as presidents of the City Council.

"I entered the Republican primary against Charles H. Innes. It was not so much that I won as it was that Innes lost.

"Elect me Mayor and the finishing blow will be dealt the political machine."

* * *

Unpopular Pork

Pork, whether it comes in a barrel or a ballot box, gets right into the middle of things where the sparks are flying. Now it is government relief pork that threatens to be troublesome. When the first 2,000,000 or more pounds of pork comes through as Massachusetts' quarterly allotment for its poor, there are liable to be plenty of irate small butchers and retailers on Governor Ely's doorsteps asking why he signed the requisition.

S. S. Kresge Sales Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—S. S. Kresge Company reports September sales at $10,634,713, an increase of 12.7 per cent over a year ago.

Fanny Farmer CANDIES

OLD-TIME GOODNESS IN THESE MODERN TIMES

TWO POUNDS OR MORE 50¢ THE POUND

ONE POUND 60¢

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Easy to open and close

It is no trick to open or close a BARCOL OVERdoor. An easy lift and a push—and it is open. A downward pull on the assist cord and a push on the locking handle—and it is closed.

Due to ball-bearing rollers, the BARCOL OVERdoor runs easily in its tracks. It is perfectly balanced by special counterbalancing coil springs. And it closes evenly and tightly, keeping out rain or snow. You'll like the OVERdoor because it is an *improved* overhead type garage door.

Why not investigate the BARCOL OVERdoor for *your* garage? In the long run it may cost you less and save more than any type of garage door you could install. Let us explain.

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$4.85

Because these shoes were bought last May, when shoe factories were least busy . . . because materials were bought at a "low"—duplicates in our stocks at much higher prices. Suede shoes, Alligator shoes, Kidskin shoes! All $4.85! Write or phone HUBbard 4250 9:30 p. m.—Filene's SHOE SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR.

Malloy Resigns Over Issue of NRA Constitutionality

Address at Bar Association Voided by Cummings; Legality Is Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The delicate and far-reaching question of the constitutionality of the NRA and the Administration's approach to the matter through the courts, is involved in the resignation of Mr. Pat Malloy, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the criminal division of the Department of Justice, which took place today.

Mr. Malloy's departure from the Administration also brought to a conclusion one of the most extraordinary events that ever occurred before a session of the annual convention of the American Bar Association, besides in effect marking the repudiation of the idea that if the Constitution got in the way of the Administration's program, the Constitution should be changed, and not the program.

Mr. Malloy appeared at the Grand Rapids convention of the Bar Association and made a speech there which left that gathering of ultra-conservative constitutionalists literally seething. He advocated a federalized police force which of itself might have caused little attention, save that he proceeded to discuss the question of constitutionality.

"Some good but legalistic mind will inquire," he said, "'but is that constitutional?' I answer—those clauses of the Constitution and the decisions that would make it unlawful should be stricken out, in this day of emergency, and the Constitution made responsible to the demand of its creation—that is the preservation of the national welfare."

Mr. Malloy declared emphatically that he was voicing the Administration's views. The lobby discussion that followed was extraordinary in the annals of the bar association. Up to Mr. Malloy's appearance, judges and lawyers at the convention had voiced grave doubts over legality of the whole NRA, and had issued warnings against a possible dictatorship. Mr. Malloy's high-handed proposal seemed like a confirmation of the worst apprehensions.

It required all the tact of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, who addressed the convention next day, to restore confidence. Mr. Malloy left the city before Mr. Cummings arrived and the latter virtually repudiated his subordinate.

The incident leaves the broader question of the constitutionality of NRA, raised at the bar association, still unsettled. It indicates, however, that the Administration will follow no high-handed manner in meeting the issue.

Colombia Names Ministers

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 5 (By U. P.)—Señor Domingo Esguerra yesterday was appointed Colombia's first minister plenipotentiary to Japan. Señor Laureano Garcia Ortiz, it was understood, will soon be appointed Minister to Chile. Señor Baldomero Sanin Cano was named Minister to Argentina.

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Golden Rule Products are the very finest that can be purchased. Choice pure foods of highest quality. Toiletries of exquisite daintiness.

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AN extract that is uniformly strong and pure is the one that goes farthest and flavors best. Such an extract is Burnett's—known to good cooks since 1847 and making new friends every day! Now obtainable in a dandy new bottle, sturdy of shape and amber in color. Your grocer has Burnett's—insist upon it. And if you haven't a copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts," send 10c for your copy today. Filled with new dessert suggestions.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
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"Wish I could cook spaghetti like this!

"I'm always switching about, trying different brands, but I never seem to be able to get it to taste as delicious as this. Yours is always so fluffy and tender too! What do you do to make it so different?"

"Why, that's as easy as can be! I simply make sure I get Mueller's. I used to try other brands, too, but I found that *nothing else* has Mueller's flavor and tenderness! And it's really most economical too, because it always cooks up to *such* a lot."

WHY MUELLERS' NEEDS ONLY 9 MINUTE'S BOILING

The Mueller method enables the walls of Mueller's Macaroni and Spaghetti to be made as thin as it is possible for them to be, without collapsing in the cooking. Because Mueller's *never varies*, it always requires the same boiling time, 9 minutes. Remember, too, that Mueller's is richest in nourishment.

Mueller quality begins with the ingredients—only the very finest—and continues through every step of manufacturing and packaging

MUELLER'S

MACARONI SPAGHETTI ELBOW MACARONI
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Quality Tells ... Mueller's is America's Largest Selling Brand

It's quik-dried

This exclusive Mueller process *enables all the fine natural flavor to be retained*—instead of being partly lost in the drying stage of manufacture!

Textile Workers In Argentina See Jobs Threatened

Protest British Treaty on Grounds It Will Close Mills

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 5 (By U. P.)—The largest industrial protest ever held in Argentina is being quietly prepared here by 30,000 workers from the Republic's 200 textile mills.

Within a week or two, the workers expect to march up the central avenues of Buenos Aires and hand their manifestos to the Government. They are alarmed by the supplementary agreement of the Anglo-Argentine trade treaty which has just been ratified by Parliament. Despite official silence, the mill workers believe the supplement grants Great Britain lower tariffs on textiles, and see in it a threat to their own jobs.

The Argentine textile committee is now meeting. Negotiations for the Anglo-Argentine supplement lasted three months. If the supplement aids the British workers in Bradford and Lancashire generally, the Argentine textile workers will come out on the streets. Their protest probably will be loud and long.

Their main manifesto will point out that 180,000,000 pesos have been put into the mills; cotton weaving here has given rise to large cotton plantations in Formosa, Corrientes and Santiago del Estero; 12,000,000 kilometers of cotton were ginned and spun last year, and 3000 looms were working overtime—but now hands are being laid off.

The workers contend that if lower tariffs are granted to British imports of cotton, wool and rayon, the newly started industry in this country would suffer. It is understood that a "brazos caidos" or general stoppage of all work may be threatened if the Government refuses to attend to their claims.

The reaction of the workers is only part of the storm apparently brewing over the Anglo-Argentine agreement, and the entry of other European countries and Japan into the bitter struggle for South American trade.

It has been reliably reported that Great Britain's privileges threaten its rivals, especially the United States, with a handicap of 10 to 30 per cent in the struggle as far as Argentina is concerned, through a tacit understanding that the benefits of the Anglo-American treaty will not be extended to other countries.

It was indicated that Argentina most probably would scrap most-favored-nation treaties with various countries for flat, over-the-counter bargaining.

The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the interparliamentary commission to study the usefulness of the most-favored-nation treaties. There may be an official statement after President Justo returns from his trip of amity to Brazil.

It has been estimated that scrapping the most-favored-nation treaties would reduce United States exports to Argentina by about $4,000,000 annually, especially affecting machinery, automobiles, cotton thread and paper.

Meanwhile Italy, through the impending trade treaty now being negotiated, is hastening to stake a claim, while Japan is seeking to reach an agreement guaranteeing its purchases of Argentine meat and wheat—the republic's most vital products—in return for special privileges for the entry of Japanese silks, other fabrics and piece goods.

Foreign diplomats believe that if Argentina succeeds in scrapping the existing most-favored-nation trade treaties, other South American republics will follow its lead.

Great importance is attached to the gathering of the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in December, when real bargaining probably will be started. Señor Enrique Buero, secretary-general of the conference, attached great importance to the possible attendance of Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

Seething Colorado Peak No Volcano But Careless Coal-Burning Wastrel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Carbon Mountain, Colorado's seething, rumbling, and rambling hill, is that way because it's just like a huge cookstove the housewife went off and forgot.

Such was the explanation of Mr. John B. Reeside, geologist at the National Museum here, of this week's latest manifestation of the lone mountain that apparently wants to be a range.

It recently upheaved and threw down hundreds of tons of rock, taking its own top off 60 to 100 feet, so the Colorado accounts said.

"There's nothing volcanic about it," said Mr. Reeside, who knows Carbon Mountain intimately. "Durango is a coal district, and near the base of Carbon Mountain is a coal bed 20 feet thick.

"The mountain's heat, smoke, and smell are due to the combustion of that coal in the ground. Coal fires can start naturally, by chemical action or by lightning striking. Or they may start through the carelessness of miners.

"It would be my guess that carelessness at some time started the coal beds of Carbon Mountain burning. As this bed of coal burns to ash, everything above it has to come down.

"Everything above it has also been dried, cracked and loosened by the heat. Above the Carbon Countain coal there happens to be soft rocks, clay and shales.

"All this is in excellent condition to start moving if it is helped by torrential thunder showers late in the season.

"Sometimes such coal beds burn slowly for years, the air needed for combustion seeping in slowly through the cracks in the rocks.

"As long as that coal bed continues to burn, the mountain will move, as the rocks above are displaced during storms.

"And once it gets to moving, it goes a long way. Given enough moisture to soften somewhat that baked and loosened material, it is likely to move like a stream."

Cartagena Offers Wealth of Historical Mementos of Spanish Days

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Colombian Outpost on Caribbean Sea Linked to Conquest and Colonization Periods

Left—Statue of the Liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar, in Bolivar Park. Upper Right—Principal Entrance to Cartagena, With Landscaped Water Front and Imposing Buildings in Background. Lower Right—Fathers of Independence Promenade.

Ancient and Modern Cartagena Welcome World's Travelers

Colombian City Resumes Program of Construction on Land and Water in Preparation for Greater Influx of Visitors to Country of Liberator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARTAGENA, Colombia — Probably no other city on the American continent can exhibit greater historical wealth relating to the conquest period and the Spanish colonization than Cartagena, the Colombian outpost on the Caribbean Sea.

With every prospect that the differences between Colombia and Peru, over Leticia, will soon be settled satisfactorily, Cartagena will resume its program of modern construction on land and water, and at the same time bring into stronger light the magnificent buildings still remaining of that period when Spain made its South American colony yield those untold riches in precious metals and tropical products.

Cartagena is centering great hopes on the big piers now being constructed to facilitate the landing of passengers and freight, where today launches and barges are the means of transportation from ship to shore. And it is when modern landing facilities are at hand that Cartagena expects ever larger numbers of visitors to this one-time Spanish stronghold.

Wherever you may happen to be in this city of reminiscences, founded in 1533 by Don Pedro de Heredia, buildings and monuments merit close attention.

Stones Brought From Europe

As you walk through street after street, lined with houses standing as silent sentinels of a bygone time; as you admire the architecture of ancient churches; as you come suddenly on an open place with some monument in honor of either Bolivar or some other loyal follower of the great Liberator; as the men and women and children you encounter in many instances carry the typical aspects of their Spanish forbears, it is not difficult to turn back the centuries and imagine yourself transported to the Cartagena of the time when Philip II of Spain had ordered the construction of the city walls and forts at a cost of $52,000,000.

The walls surrounding the old section of Cartagena are in fact a most stupendous piece of engineering. It is almost inconceivable that the stones entering into the construction of these walls were brought in sailing ships from Europe.

It is said on high military authority that the fort of San Felipa de Barajas on the hill of Pie del Cerro is example of the best defensive measures of its time. It is a most formidable aggregation of stone and masonry and may well have given pause to whoever planned an attack on Cartagena.

As you view this fortress from its base and notice the swiftly passing airplanes of the Sociedad Colombiana Alemana de Transportes Aeros, otherwise the Scanta Company, you will be interested to know that Colombia was the first South American country to inaugurate air traffic on a commercial scale.

Getting back to Cartagena and its historical associations there is one structure in this city which in spite of its architectural importance carries with it a somber history. It is the House of Inquisition. The open space before the building is no longer called the Plaza de la Inquisicion. Today it is the Parque de Bolivar. When the great Liberator won independence of Colombia he at the same time put an end to the Inquisition and opened the way for the abolition of slavery.

The Parque de Bolivar forms an appropriate setting for the equestrian statue of the man who more than any other brought liberty to the country. There is an atmosphere of quietness about this park, with its circle of royal palms.

After one has rested for a few moments on one of the stone benches in the park he will be prepared to pass through the imposing doorway of the House of Inquistion and begin a tour of a remarkable interior. Up the broad granite stairs to the second and third floor one will encounter gallery upon gallery which connect with spacious rooms where are found numerous articles dating back to colonial days.

The old convent on the historic La Popa Hill is another structure the remains of which are today witness to a different state of affairs from what obtained on that eminence during the Spanish occupation. La Popa was the particular objective of the raids of Henry Morgan when that buccaneer made his periodic visits to the coast of Colombia.

City Sacked Several Times

It was after Pedro de Herida had been instrumental in making Cartagena a center for culture and wealth that searovers like Baa, Cote, and Hawkins, not to leave out the redoubtable Drake, each in his turn sacked the city. It was in 1585 that Drake captured the place and took loot valued at more than $5,000,000.

The Province of Bolivar, of which Cartagena is the capital, is named after the Liberator because it was in that particular territory that some of Bolivar's most daring and effective exploits took place while he fought for the freedom of Colombia.

Spain had been appointing one viceroy after another of what was then known as New Granada when in 1810 the last of these, Don Antonio de Amar y Borbon, was deposed by the citizens of Bogota. The revolutionary war against Spain took definite form in that year, but it was not until August, 1819, that the patriots under the leadership of Gen. Simon Bolivar and F. de P. Santander utterly defeated the royalist forces at Boyaca.

It is, then, on its historic past that the city of Cartagena expects to earn a certain additional revenue by making it attractive to the present generation as a place worth visiting. But for the differences with Peru over Leticia, Cartagena had planned a celebration of an international character to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city. Now that peace with its neighbor is imminent, it is possible that Colombia will carry out its purpose of having the world take part in an event which was preliminary to the Spanish colonization preceding the revolutionary period, and gave to Cartagena its present-day importance as one of the outstanding factors in Pan-American cooperation and development.

Mrs. Roosevelt Begins To Shop for Christmas

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt began her Christmas shopping yesterday—out of consideration for the shop people who are rushed by the last-minute yuletide buyers.

"I couldn't finish it all," she said. "I bought a lot of things that had to be marked with monograms. I always believe in getting such things out of the way early, so as to give the shop people plenty of time."

The President's wife had a busy day, her program including several conferences with welfare workers.

Spain's President Opens Conference On World Laws

Interparliamentary Union Draws Representatives of 32 Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 5—The twenty-ninth conference of the Interparliamentary Union is now in session here. The first meeting was held in the old Senate Building yesterday when Señor Alcala Zamora, President of the republic, attended to open the proceedings.

Mr. Cicio Stephan Pop, Roumanian delegate and president of the council of the union, pointed out that it was the first occasion in the long history of the union that the head of a state deigned to attend the conference.

Thirty-two parliaments are represented at this meeting, which is presided over by Señor Julian Besteiro, the tactful and painstaking Speaker of the Cortes. The American delegates are Mr. Alben W. Barkley, Mr. Robert Harrington and Dr. Arthur Deering, all well-known pacifists. The head of the English delegation is Sir A. Shirley Benn. France figures with the largest number of delegates, 37 Senators and 40 deputies being on the list, though some were unable to be present.

Notable absentees were Italy and Germany. As regards the latter, a telegram from Berlin regretting the inability of the delegates to attend, elicited comments that their presence would have entailed the withcrawal of other representatives. The question of the imprisonment in a concentration camp of Herr Paul Loebe, celebrated Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, who presided at the union conference held in Berlin in 1928, was adversely commented on.

The report of the Secretary-General for the year ending July, 1933, was presented. Despite his description of this period as being the most troubled in post-war history, the officer found comfort in the fact that governments had never been more active in seeking remedies for common ills.

The economic crisis is dealt with extensively in the report. The conferences at Lausanne, Stresa, Ottawa and London, unemployment, disarmament, the German revolution and other subjects of world-wide interest were examined.

Only one woman was present, Señorita Clara Campoamor. Speaking in Spanish—a language previously unrecognized at union meetings—she emphasized the urgent need for transforming industries of war into industries of peace. Governments should not encourage any warlike activities without previously taking a plebiscite of the whole nation, she declared.

Presides at Madrid Over Parliamentarians

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Julian Besteiro

Captured Officers In Havana Assured Of Civil Protection

HAVANA, Oct. 5 (AP)—Storm barricades were removed today with the passing of an 82-miles-an-hour hurricane that caused slight injuries to 20, sank small vessels in the harbor, and led to an orgy of looting.

Soldiers ended the robberies by killing two looters. At the height of the storm one trooper and one sailor were killed and one civilian wounded by snipers who fired on them while they tried to disperse thieves.

Politics was at a standstill during the storm, but Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of the army, and American Ambassador Sumner Welles conferred earlier. The former assured Mr. Welles that the lives and rights of officers captured Monday in the National Hotel battle would be respected.

The Government announced plans for removing all officers from prisons to the Isle of Pines prison.

New York Bond Sale Oct. 24

ALBANY, Oct. 5—The $29,500,000 State of New York bond sale will be held Oct. 24.

Uniformity Urged In Spelling For Slavonic Peoples

200,000,000 Persons Are Concerned in New Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Recent speeches and articles indicate that the introduction of uniform systems of spelling for all the Slavonic languages has gained considerable ground in recent years, particularly in Poland.

Though the Slavonic languages—Russian, Polish, Czech, Serbian, Bulgarian, etc.—are mutually much more intelligible than is the case of other groups of European languages, still they are split up into two different systems of script as the result of two divergent cultural influences. The Eastern or Orthodox section uses the Cyrillic characters which are based upon the Greek alphabet, while the Western section of Slavdom uses Latin characters with certain modifications.

The system of "diacritic" signs or accents introduced into Czech by Hus has been followed by the Slovenes and Croats but it was only partially adopted in Poland, where clumsy-looking letter-groups are still used side by side with strokes and dots to indicate the sounds which are not represented in the Latin alphabet. At present many Polish linguists are advocating a closer proximity of the Polish to the Czech orthography.

It is hoped at the same time that the Russians, the Jugoslavs and the Bulgars will also drop their distinct scripts which form a barrier for other Slavs and deter foreign students from learning those languages. Czech spelling, it has been shown, is equally well suited to Russian. Thus, because of their practical phonetic value, Czech signs have been employed with profit in the scientific transcription of Eastern languages (e. g., by Professor Jackson of Columbia University in his Avesta grammar.)

The obvious objection against the introduction of Latin script into Russia is of course the huge initial expenditure which such a spelling reform would involve. But it is felt that what Turkey did practically over night with Arabic script, Russia could also do.

Panama Canal Traffic Gains

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Oct. 5 (AP)—A total of 408 ships, which paid $1,758,587 in fees, passed through the Panama Canal in September, the largest monthly figure this year.

Cranberries are Here Again

Red and luscious when other berries are gone—so crisp, so bright, so cheery.

They make other foods taste so much better.

Eatmor Cranberry Recipe Cards will be given to you by your grocer or fruit dealer.

Also write to us for a free copy of "44 Ways to Serve the Tasty Fruit".

Address—Dept. N
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Eatmor Cranberries

Good Food Good Fun!

You'll find both in Butterfinger! Old-fashioned honeycomb molasses candy, packed with pure peanut butter and generously dipped in rich chocolate. Here is the real food value that supplies pep and energy to keep sturdy little legs in action. And it's a food everybody loves to eat! Only 5c for a great big bar.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
Otto Schnering, President

Makers of Baby Ruth, Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Fruit Drops—Orange, Lime and Lemon flavors, Baby Ruth Mints—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Root Beer flavors, and Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops. These confections are made in generous sized bars and packages, selling for 5c, 3c (2 for 5c), 2c and one cent.

Judge Nisley's by quality Not by price

We know that Nisley's have style, correct fitting, durability and, we hope, extra value!

3511 Sunnyside Avenue
Falls of Schuylkill
Philadelphia, Pa.
July 20, 1933

Nisley Shoe Company
1016 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

Attention of the Advertising Manager

Gentlemen:

I should like to express my appreciation for your advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor, and of the satisfaction I have had in your shoes.

Prior to my using your shoes, I had great difficulty in getting shoes to fit well, since my foot is very narrow; but when I saw your advertisement, I decided to at least give your company a trial. Since then I have been a regular customer of yours, and have been exceedingly pleased and gratified with your shoe, which not only fits well, but is also of a durability to suit hiking, and a style to satisfy even the most fastidious taste, and altogether warrants future patronage.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs) H. E. Bates.

Lady Cook and her family coat-of-arms.

If you are a Cook just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving about history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

This Autumn the Nisley factory again improved the quality of our shoes especially in flexibility and enlarged the size range.

All styles in sizes 2½ to 9, widths AAA to B or C and one-third of them 2½ to 10, widths AAAA to D.

The Carroll step-in pump in both Raven black and Indies brown suede. Sizes to 9, widths AAAA to C. 30 styles are shown in pumps and step-ins.

The lovely, dressy Webster center strap sandal is produced in both black suede and kid with trim of patent leather. Sizes 2½ to 9, widths AAA to B.

Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

$5

Correct New Hose
Chiffon or Service
79c
two pairs $1.50

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

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Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

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Brushing, Sponging and Pressing of Suits and Overcoats 50c
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Millinery of Distinction
at extremely moderate prices. Beautiful selection to choose from at all Outlet stores.

Steiger's
HARTFORD, CONN.
It's time to put the kiddies into their winter undies!
Now Ready!
15% Wool 15% Silk Winter Weight
Me-do's
Exclusive With Steiger's
Me-do's are the original drop seat union suit. They make "child training" easy.
Sleeveless, 2 to 12
Cap Sleeves, 2 to 8
Steiger's Baby Shop—Third Floor

Sage-Allen & Co.
Incorporated
HARTFORD, CONN.
TIM
Recommends For All Pie Eaters
2-Knicker SUITS
$8.75
Notice Why:
- 2 pairs of knickers wear longer than one.
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- Sizes 8 to 18.

They're Blue!
These Newest Men's Hats From
DOBBS
Soft in texture, smooth in finish, comfortable and most durable. You'll like their conservative individuality.
Priced at $6
Stackpole Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

Paroled Youth Presents Problem, Court Clerk Holds

Boston Probation Authority Thinks Parole Dike Has a Leak

"Out on parole."

Words that spell a new opportunity to go straight for some criminals. To others they mean merely another chance to break the law, particularly among the youthful prisoners.

It is to keep the latter from recirculating in society that machinery has been set in motion to improve the parole or probation system in Massachusetts. Escapades coming to the attention of the police lately reveal that more and more youngsters are using the new chance the law gives them as an opportunity to lead other youths astray.

The parole system is thought of by the layman in terms of the hardened criminal whom prison officials believe has been softened by years behind gray walls. Usually the judgment of parole exercised here is good. As applied to youth, the system needs strengthening. This is the conviction of court and police officials whose attention has been called to a large number of youngsters, paroled or on probation, mixed up in recent escapades of a serious nature.

Leak Hinted in Parole Dikes

So many failures of probationary cases hint at a distinct leak in the parole dikes. This opinion is held by no less an authority than Mr. Frederick E. Simmons, clerk of the Dorchester court, who has watched some 6000 juvenile cases go down the court ways during his 30 years service.

Yesterday, one of a gang of Dorchester youths confessed to his fourth criminal offense. The others of the gang charged with robbing a jewelry store had no court records. They thought they were entering a baker shop, they said. Society points an accusing finger at the fourth-time offender. It assumes the others were swayed by the older fellow "on probation."

Out in Charlestown at the same time, two youths were being sentenced to the Shirley Industrial School for two years because of the alleged influence of a young criminal "on probation." Their distorted idea of sport was racing the police in a stolen car, menacing the safety of countless innocent bystanders and finally smashing the car against a traffic post.

The boy held chiefly responsible for the act will race no more. He had bargained for another term at Shirley School but not for the stray police bullet that struck him.

More Effective Way Sought

The parent has the right to ask if there is not a more effective way of dealing with these habitual offenders. In turn, the parents are asked by Mr. Simmons if they are giving their boys or girls a real "break" by encouraging them in unprofitable leisure. He cited the case of a woman receiving $11 a week from welfare funds giving her boy 75 cents a week to attend the theater.

"When I was a boy, I got out and earned the money I had to spend for such things," he said. "Merited leisure is the most profitable."

State laws provide for paroles. The Board of Parole works under these laws. Since no criticism is leveled at the board, the urgent need appears to be for a revision or strengthening of the laws.

One of the points involved is that a freed prisoner who commits a felony while on parole goes back to serve out his first term. In other words, a man who gets five years for a crime and is paroled after the first year and commits another crime, serves only five years for the two crimes.

Mr. Simmons is only one of many who would like to know why the second offense is tabled.

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...For Any Foot!
...For Every Purse!
Red Cross Shoes
$6 and $6.50
—Sold Here Exclusively—
MAIN FLOOR
Wise-Smith & Co.
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Custom Clothes
There is more personal satisfaction in a suit of clothes built to your measurements than most anything you buy.
Our Line of Fall Woolens Is Now Complete
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HARTFORD, CONN.
COLONIAL BEDSPREADS
at tempting prices. A choice of new designs priced at
$1.95 to $5.95
G. FOX & CO.—Second Floor

Right Out o' 'Mother Goose'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shoe House at Canton, Mass.

Donald Draper With His Friend, Ralph, Standing Before the 'Big' Toe of This Wonderful Play House.

Canton Boys, Playing in a Shoe, Find It Gives Them—Plenty to Do

No Idle Days During Summer for Boy and His Friends Who Slide Down Instep, or Just Have Fun Inside This Giant's Shoe Play House

The old women who lived in a shoe had so many children that she didn't know what to do—but she did set an example for a group of children who sometimes don't know what to do either. Thanks to her resourceful solution of the housing problem a group of Canton children, headed by Donald Draper, do know what to do a good deal of the time, for Paul A. Draper has erected on his estate a regular giant among shoes as a play house for them.

The great bulk of the shoe comes as something of a shock to a visitor who catches sight of it suddenly in a little grassy hollow, well shaded with wide-spreading trees. It looms in the flickering shadows with an assured air of being in its right place. Swelling in green greatness from its massive toe to the roof which covers the place where a gargantuan foot would find its way in, it gives the impression of having grown overnight like some huge toadstool behind which gnomes or elfins are waiting to peer cautiously at the intruder.

But it is soon evident that the shoe is inhabited by quite tangible beings. Strange sounds echo within and faces appear briefly at the tiny windows set at strategic points. Then something moves among the long grasses flourishing in the space below the instep, and a small boy crawls through in front of the heel from the other side. Suddenly all the inhabitants stream out of an unseen door and use each others' shoulders as ladders to scramble up on top of the broad expanse of toe.

After this exhibition of climbing, Donald extends an invitation to explore the inner mysteries of his play house. Reverently we do so, followed by a stream of eight- or nine-year-old boys who continue the important business of sliding down the immense arch supporter section of the sole, which had been interrupted by our arrival. Involutarily we join in this beaver-like pastime as we walk down into the toe—to find that there is room and to spare to stand erect at the very front.

Lee Court, who designs window displays for Filene's, now detaches himself from a grown-up gathering for tennis, and comes over to aid in the inspection. We had almost cherished a hope that in this magically enlarged shoe we saw the last stand of fairyland against the invasion of urban civilization and the growing matter-of-factness of schooldays, and it is with secret sorrow for our blighted hopes, though with admiration for Mr. Court, that we learn it was planned by him and erected under his direction by a prosaic lumber and mill work concern.

But as the leaves of the low-bending trees murmur over the green shoe which they seem to be trying to hide from prying eyes, we have a feeling—a quite distinct feeling—that there is something more than lumber and canvas and paint in it. There is a touch of that sense of fairyland which lifts little children out of what grown-ups are apt to describe as drab, everyday reality. We would rather like to observe the shoe narrowly on a moonlit summer night—anything might happen—perhaps something would step into it and walk with giant strides across the meadows and into a world whose interesting happenings are not reported in newspapers.

Childhood views the whole world through eyes many inches nearer to the earth than those of grown-ups—and childhood loves anything that varies in size from grown-up standards. Somehow things like that seem to belong particularly to it. This same feeling that lends such charm in their eyes to the great green shoe also sends the army of boys over to inspect the smallness of our Baby Austin. So, as the shoe stands silently deserted in the shadows, half a dozen members of the whooping throng take up positions on the seat, bumper and other parts of the little roadster's sturdy anatomy and proceed over the crunching gravel of the winding driveways.

As the final circuit is made, we look down the grassy slope to the shoe. In spite of its size it seems somehow to have withdrawn a little further into the mellow green twilight.

D. M.

NEW HAVEN

Kali-sten-ik Shoes are built for action!
$6.50
The leathers and workmanship are the finest; our price is the same as last season, as long as our stock lasts.
- super-flexible horsehide soles
- seamless vamp, back, and lining
- straight-line lasts with new narrow heels
- no nails; Goodyear welted.

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
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Bullard's
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New Fall Styles in Furniture
Visit our Studio of Home Interiors

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
Particular Women Like Our . . .
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High Grade Prepared Foods Attractively Low Priced
—West Store, Downstairs

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8.

First monthly meeting, Longy School Alumni Association, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 7.

Quota Club dinner meeting; W. F. & I. U.—264 Boylston Street, 6:30. Mrs. Ruth Hamilton of the Miller School of Correct English, speaker.

Boston Public Library: free lecture on Newfoundland, Britain's Oldest Colony, by Robert H. Tait, 8.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci," 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 2:00, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 2:15, 8:15 p. m.
Shubert—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston: guidance to stained glass by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably preceded by light rain tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature; moderate east to north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly preceded by light rain tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast, shifting to north winds, probably strong at times over south portion; weather overcast with light rain over south portion tonight; partly cloudy on Friday.

Official Temperatures
All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	66	Montreal	52	64
Bismarck	48	72	Minneapolis	40	66
Boston	53	62	Nantucket	58	64
Buffalo	50	64	New Orleans	72	84
Calgary	34	72	New York	52	66
Charleston	68	76	Norfolk, Va.	62	70
Chicago	62	72	North Platte	64	76
Cincinnati	46	74	Philadelphia	54	68
Denver	50	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	98
Dodge City	48	78	Pittsburgh	50	60
Eastport, Me.	50	66	Portland, Me.	60	68
Hatteras	70	76	Raleigh	58	74
Helena, Mont.	52	76	St. Louis	62	78
Huron, S. D.	48	68	Salt Lake City	54	80
Jacksonville	70	76	San Francisco	54	88
Kansas City	62	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	50	66
Key West	80	88	Seattle	60	70
Los Angeles	70	100	Tampa	74	84
Memphis	56	70	Washington	56	66
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	54	82

A—8 a. m. Oct. 5.
B—Maximum Oct. 4.

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 12 p. m., Friday 12:37 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:51 p. m.

Cotton Men Urge Embargo to Guard NRA Production

Strict Adherence to Code Within Nation Needed to Make It Work

An armor plate to protect the industrial ship that the NRA code attempts to stabilize was asked by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in annual convention at the Copley-Plaza yesterday.

Tariffs, however high, are not sufficient protection against the torpedoes of 20-cent-a-day labor, inflated currency and debased living conditions existent in such countries as Japan, whose textiles are flooding the markets of the world. A virtual embargo was declared to be the only real protection by Mr. Ernest N. Hood, president of the association.

It was a new kind of a convention that assembled in the Copley-Plaza. Gone was the ballyhoo and red fire that have made so many trade association conventions into something between a political rally and a Boy Scout outing. Four hundred cotton manufacturers sat in convention and listened earnestly to a review of the past few months and a marshaling of the problems that are ranked between the industry and the goal of a complete recovery.

Code Sections Discussed

That the cotton textile code, the first one to be signed under the NRA, is something more than an arbitrary ruling by a governmental board, was the tenor of the address by Mr. Frank I. Neild, president of the Neild Manufacturing Company of New Bedford.

"The code," Mr. Neild declared, "is eminently satisfactory to almost everyone. Every textile community in the country has been benefited through increased purchasing power of employees."

Dr. Robert W. Bruere, chairman of the cotton textile national industrial relations board, spoke on the necessity of understanding the code and applying it if the present upward surge is to be made a permanent progression.

Cabot Views Future

The 400 manufacturers listened earnestly to Prof. Philip Cabot of the Harvard University graduate school of busines administration as he used the present recovery program for a springboard from which he launched into a summation of the problems that face the business leaders of America in the immediate future.

Professor Cabot stressed the importance of making the present improvement permanent. He declared emphatically that the old days of cutthroat competition were gone forever, and in their place had been instituted a sense of the unified responsibility of all business.

He compared the present situation of industry, rapidly being welded into cohesion and unity by codes and agreements, as that of an army prepared for battle, its front facing the enemy, its flanks and rear vulnerable to attacks.

Governmental agencies and code restrictions will attack those exposed flanks, he warned. And drily added that when Congress convenes in January industry may expect a violent attack from the rear.

Serious Convention

The summation of his whole address was to the effect that industry now held its fate in its own hands. It must order its own house, must clean out the old corners and prepare to play an increasingly great part in the life of the nation.

To the onlooker, the convention seemed to strike a new note, a note in consonance with the spirit of the new deal. The red fire and brass band era seemed far away. The men in convention had listened not merely to pep talks and optimistic utterings. They had listened to hard truths bluntly delivered. And they seemed to like it.

Prof. Charles E. Fuller Student Dean at M. I. T.

Appointment of Prof. Charles E. Fuller as dean of students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced today by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president.

Professor Fuller, who succeeds the late Prof. Edward F. Miller, is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and has long been interested in the design and construction of ordnance. In 1923 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the ordnance department, Army Reserve.

Wake Forest Has Big Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Wake Forest College, 17 miles northeast of Raleigh, and one of the oldest denominational schools in the country, has just opened its one hundredth session, with the largest enrollment on record. Wake Forest is operated by a board named by the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. Dr. Thurman Kitchin, brother of former Gov. W. W. Kitchin, is president. This year's enrollment will be more than 100 in excess of that of any previous year.

Little Dorothy and Toto in THE WIZARD OF OZ
The *perfect* Children's Radio Program at last! The one parents and teachers have longed for. Presented by JELL-O.
MONDAY — WEDNESDAY — FRIDAY
N. B. C. WEAF Network
8:45 P. M. Eastern Standard Time
★ TUNE IN! ★

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410-kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Aloma Hawaiians.	Organ recital.....	Skippy Sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Soprano soloist...	Phil Regan, tenor.	Melody Mart.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Songs and guitar.	All American Boy.	Dance music .....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Puritan talk.....	Cosmopolitan Trio	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Reports; sports.....	The Evening Tat-	Reports; news....	Buck Rogers .....
6:15	Happy Landings.....	tler; records; talks	Yankee Singers..	Rangers sketch....
6:30	Baseball résumé.....	News; soloist	Football Reporter.	Stevens Band.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Sports Feature....	Music; speaker...	Little Italy .....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute program...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news ....
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Political talk .....
7:30	Shakespeare sketch..	Lum and Abner...	Mills Brothers....	Dance program ...
7:45	Arthur Brisbane.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter	Brunswick Orch....
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra;	Merry-Go-Round..	Boswell Sisters ....
8:15	Adventures; sketch.	Gladys Swarth-	Singin' Sam.....	N. E. Council talk
8:30	Talk series	out; Guy Bates	Uncle Eph and	Hall Johnson Sing-
8:45	Fortieth anniversary	Post	Toonerville Band	ers; orchestra....
9:00	of consecration of	Captain Henry's	Warnow's music...	Connor's Band ....
9:15	the Rt. Rev. William	Show Boat; Win-	Ethel Barrymore;	Organ recital ....
9:30	Lawrence, Bishop of	ninger; soloists;	feature soloists;	Gallagher Band ..
9:45	Episcopal Diocese...	comedy skit	chorus; orchs....	Reports; news ....
10:00	Gene and Glenn, with	Paul Whiteman's	Sevitzky music;	La Paradis Band..
10:15	"Jake and Lena"....	Orchestra; Al Jol-	Prof. R. H. Rogers	Deep River Orch..
10:30	Platinum Syncopators	son; Desmi Tay-	Husing; soloists...	Brunswick Orch..
10:45	News Flashes.....	lor; soloists.....	Reports; news	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	E.B.Rideout; news	Hughie Connor and	lumbia Orchestra.
11:15	Marsh's Orchestra ..	Meroff Orchestra..	his orchestra....	News Service ....
11:30	Harold Stern and	Jack Denny and	Charlie Davis and	
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Musical Appreciation Hour; orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Fourth game World's Series, Washington Senators-New York Giants, Griffith Stadium, Washington. Graham McNamee, Hal Totten, Tom Manning reporting for WBZ and WEEI. Ted Husing and France Laux reporting for WNAC.
4:15 WBZ, Radio Progress Week: Talk, O. H. Caldwell; Ray Knight; orchestra.
4:35 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Dinner

6:30 WBZ, World's Series résumé, by Tom Manning, NBC reporter.
6:45 WAAB, H. V. Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:30 WEEI, Dramatization from Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."
7:45 WBZ, Irene Rich, informal chat about Hollywood.
8:00 WBZ Ethel Shutta, Walter O'Keefe and Don Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WAAB, Negro Artists' program, direction of Dorothy Richardson.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb, speaker; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue; Portland Hoffa; Roy Atwell; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; male quartet; vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Football Show; Christy Walsh; Maj. John Griffith; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Olsen and Johnson; male quartet; female trio; Sosnik's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, First Nighter sketch, "Alias Mary Smith."
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:30 WEEI, Lum and Abner's Friday Sociable; George Lyon, harpist; vocal trio.
10:45 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow conducting New World Symphony Orchestra.

Two Boston Events Mark Chinese Anniversary

Two celebrations marking the 22nd anniversary of the Chinese Republic will be held in Boston next week. The first event is scheduled for Sunday, Oct. 8 at 6 p. m., when the Chinese Service Bureau coöperating with the Chinese Nationalist League will present a Chinese theatrical evening at 17 Hudson Street. Actors and actresses from the Chicago World Fair and New York City have come to take part in the celebration. American friends of members of the Chinese Service Bureau will be invited as their guests.

The second event will be a banquet at 6 p. m. Oct. 10 at the Boston City Club under auspices of the Friends of China. The committee on arrangements is making reservations for visitors at 377 Commonwealth Avenue. An elaborate program has been arranged. Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor James M. Curley are expected. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will preside.

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Costly Relics Await U. S. Expedition, Persian Declares

Relics more ancient than Zoroaster await the spades of the American expedition to Rhages. Gaffir Khan Bjalal, Persian Minister to Washington, who arrived last evening on his first visit to Boston, expressed appreciation of the Occidental methods which are unearthing the rich treasure chambers of the Orient, sealed for countless centuries in the Zagros Mountain range.

He came here to open, at the Paine Furniture Store, an exhibit of Persian art collected during the last quarter century by Abdolah Khan Rahimi and his father, long known in Teheran as connoisseurs and dealers in antiquities.

He sees no possibility of dictatorship or a socialistic system in Persia. The people, he declares, are happy and contented, and hear with astonishment the tales of lack and unemployment in the West. With charming Oriental courtesy he received the Boston press in his Ritz-Carlton Hotel suite, where, lacking his national flag, a costly Persian rug had been spread on the floor. The change which has taken place during the last three or four years in the whole governmental attitude toward European and American civilizations, he feels, is a good thing for Persian diplomacy and commerce, and he is coöperating wholeheartedly with the present ruler.

The railway which Danish and Swedish engineers are building, connecting the Caspian Sea with the Persian Gulf, and the extensive network of automobile roads which has been made possible by the far-seeing Shah Riza Pehlevi, are, he says, contributing tremendously to a more united Persia and more intimate contact with the rest of the world.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Dedication

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt officiated Oct. 3 at the formal dedication of the new Theodore Roosevelt Junior High School. She is a niece of the President for whom the new school is named and spoke in glowing terms of the character of her uncle in an address in which she blamed selfishness and human greed for "the many tears that have been in our country for many years."

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President Insists That States Must Do Part in Relief

Never Doubted, He Says, Ability to Climb Out of 'Valley of Gloom'

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt last night rallied the relief agencies of the nation for the "harder part still ahead" and told the states and communities they must do their share before the Federal Government supplements the needs of the destitute.

Speaking before the National Conference of Catholic Charities, Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

Seven months ago this very day, standing at the portals of the Capitol at Washington, about to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency, I told the people of America that we were going to face facts, no matter how hard or difficult those facts might be, and that it was my firm belief that the only thing we had to fear was fear itself.

I believed then—and I know now—that our people would support definite action that sought the goal of giving every man his due. Leadership, I have tried to give; but the great and most important fact has been the response — the whole-hearted response—of America.

And you who have participated in the actual day-to-day work of practical and useful charity understand well that no program of recovery can suddenly restore all our people to self-support. This is the time when you and I know that though we have proceeded a portion of the way, the longer, harder part still lies ahead; and that it is for us to redouble our efforts to care for those who must still depend on relief, to prevent the disintegration of home life, and to stand by the victims of the depression until it is definitely past.

The Federal Government has inaugurated new measures of relief on a vast scale, but the Federal Government cannot, and does not, intend to take over the whole job. Many times I have insisted that every community and every state must first do its share.

I can never express in words what the loyalty and trust of the nation have meant to me. Not for a moment have I doubted that we would climb out of the valley of gloom. Always have I been certain that we would conquer, because the spirit of America springs from faith—faith in the beloved institutions of our land, and a true and abiding faith in the divine guidance of God.

Doing Their Bit in Giving Aid to Jobless Girls

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Y. W. C. A. Activities

Upper Left—Class in Pottery at Arts and Crafts Camp. Upper Right—Serving Refreshments Free of Charge. A Friendly Smile and a Few Minutes' Chat Give the Girls Renewed Courage. This Scene Before a Y. W. C. A. Fireplace Is Typical of Many the Country Over. Lower—Meal Time at a Y. W. C. A. Camp, Where Jobless Girls Are Admitted Under Special Arrangements.

Jobless Girls Finding Y. W. C. A. 'Big Sister' in Many a Pinch

Associations All Over United States Are Providing Help for Countless Unemployed, Reports to National Headquarters Indicate

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Young Women's Christian Associations throughout the country are proving "Big Sisters" to countless unemployed girls and women, according to reports which reach the national headquarters in New York City.

In Detroit a group of girls who are not employed, or who are in positions they do not wish to retain permanently, have been organized in classes for art study, music appreciation, and conversational French. The classes have been so successful that the girls have decided to enlarge the group and are contacting deans of colleges, student secretaries, college clubs, and senior classes to reach others who are obliged to drop out of school and who wish to keep their courage high while waiting for positions.

Open house every Thursday for unemployed girls is the rule in Seattle, Wash. Hot drinks are served at noon and the girls bring sandwiches and plan to spend the afternoon at games, singing, and classes in sewing and remodeling clothes. Appearance is an important factor to the girl hunting employment and these classes which help in refurbishing of clothing are an important aid.

"Penny-stretching luncheons" are served every day at the Y. W. C. A. in Oklahoma City, three rolls, butter, jelly, and a hot drink constituting the menu. The price is one penny if the girl has it to give and nothing at all if she hasn't. In fact if she has no money and is in need of more food, hot dishes and eggs are added.

In Tulsa there is an alley shop, an old garage having been remodeled for business purposes to give girls a new footing in the business world. Here there is employment at an hourly rate, the occupation for this fall to be picking out nut-meats, while another group of girls will earn money selling the product.

From 100 to 150 girls hear noonday talks at the central branch of the Chicago, Y. W. C. A., and in Emporia, Kan., club women help to entertain the girls and to instruct them in rug-making, millinery, gardening and sewing. The club women do even more, they visit the girls and help them with their individual problems.

There is a "brush-up school" in Baltimore in session five times a week with opportunities for dictation, typing, English spelling, personal salesmanship and book-keeping, all taught by volunteers. The Minneapolis association has a daytime hostess whose responsibility it is to meet with unemployed girls and see that they are brought in contact with interesting activities. Among the classes offered to the girls without charge are talks on beauty, dress and personality, handicrafts, typing and dictation, sewing and remodeling clothes, dramatics, and the art of table service.

For those girls who are reluctant to accept without giving in return, various devices are resorted to that they may feel they are "earning their own way." Work programs have been put in force by which the girls earn club membership or supper by waiting on table, addressing envelopes, or doing other needed tasks.

Relief Bonds Urged In Illinois by Horner; Fuel Tax to Pay Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5—Authorization of a $30,000,000 state bond issue for unemployment relief and enactment of new laws to enable Illinois to fully coöperate in the federal recovery program were urged upon the special legislative session in a message from Gov. Henry Horner.

He recommended that payment of the bonds be made from the share of the State's motor fuel tax received by both counties and municipalities. The message pointed out that this will not increase taxes nor interfere with applying proceeds from the State retail sales tax to reduction of property taxes after Jan. 1, as provided by existing laws.

Although there has been a sharp decrease in unemployment in Illinois, Governor Horner stated 1,000,000 persons face the need of relief this winter. During the year ended July 31, the State Emergency Relief Commission spent $68,322,906 about 99 per cent of this being furnished by the Federal Government.

The Governor advised enactment of laws to enable building and loan associations and certain municipalities to take full advantage of the federal recovery and public works program. He annbounced his intention to call another special session of the Legislature within a few weeks to enact liquor control legislation necessary with the approaching repeal of prohibition.

Dry Ice Cools Planes While Down at Airports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—An all-metal airplane waiting for passengers at an airport on a sunny summer day is likely to become uncomfortably warm. Nothing has ever been done about it until recently, because as soon as the ship climbs into the air it cools off, usually traveling in temperatures 30 degrees cooler than on the ground.

During the past summer the United Air Lines found it could cool its waiting airplane cabins with dry ice, reducing temperatures from 104 to 29 degrees Fahrenheit, in some instances. They found a dry ice container, put into a cabin for 12 minutes, can reduce the temperature to around 65 degrees.

This promises to become one of the standard services at airports.

Interest in Job Lessens Mishaps, Safety Men Show

Leaders Told to Teach How Right Thinking Beats Mere Prevention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—That the happy worker, interested in his work, is the safest worker, and the man who brings his emotional problems to work with him is the greatest risk, are among the things safety workers are learning in their study of the mental phases of safety, it appears from discussions at the annual Safety Congress being held here.

Safety workers, it appears, have gone into this new field of study after finding that mechanical safety devices are but a small factor in prevention of mishaps, and that mental factors, many times of the most subtle nature, are much more important.

"Safety leaders in industry are especially concerned with the problem of the emotion of their workers," declared Dr. Harold S. Hulbert of the University of Illinois, in yesterday's discussion on mental training for safety. "For example, the accident proneness of the employee may be much affected by the emotional 'hang-over' which he brings with him in the morning when he comes to work, because of conditions in his home, the kind of breakfast he had, or unpleasant incidents in coming to the plant.

"The workman who is the greatest safety risk is the one who brings his emotional problems with him to his work. In this condition he is highly susceptible to accidents. The proper remedy is for the foreman to try to influence him back to normalcy through diverting his attention to other interests of mutual concern. The worst conflict in which any man can engage is a conflict with himself."

In another lecture Dr. Hulbert said that "the man who finds his daily work very interesting, especially during the early morning period, is not apt to be prone to accidents." He urged safety workers, when teaching their classes, not to put emphasis on the avoidance of accidents but rather to teach safety positively through the inculcation of proper mental habits.

In this respect it is significant that the Committee on Rural Highway Hazards, in its report submitted to the conference, recommends that the word "casualty" be substituted for the word "accident," declaring that the latter word "seems to imply an unavoidable happening and nearly all highway accidents can be avoided."

Mr. John E. Long of Albany, N. Y., superintendent of safety for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, was elected president of the National Safety Council last night.

Conciliators to Decide Chicago NRA Disputes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—Conciliation efforts will be made behind closed doors rather than at public hearings as at first proposed, it has been decided by the new Chicago NRA Compliance Board which will endeavor to dispose in that way of most of the 2500 complaints that have been lodged against employers. The board's routine activities have just been started.

Five conciliators who are experienced in settling disputes between employers and employees are to be chosen for the work, and formal hearing will be given only to cases which cannot be settled satisfactorily by this method, it was said. Most of the complaints made to date involve dissatisfaction with wages and hours of labor, it was said.

Mr. Urban A. Lavery, a prominent Chicago lawyer, is the head of the board, which is sponsored by the Chicago Recovery Council.

Less Printing of Crime News Is Urged as Bar to Increase

Virginia Attorney in Prize Essay Proposes Strict Censorship—Favors, Also, Revision of Criminal Laws to Prevent Delay

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Strict censorship of publication of criminal charges and crime news was among the remedies recommended for putting an end to the crime increase of the last decade in a prize-winning essay written by Mr. Milton P. Bonifant, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Bonifant, commonwealth attorney for Powhattan County in Virginia for 30 years, won first prize of $100 in a nation-wide contest conducted by the United States Flag Association for the best plans of ridding the country of crime and racketeering. Second prize of $50 went to Miss Frances R. Rendard of Omaha, Neb. More than 20,000 monographs were submitted from all parts of the nation. Judges were Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, and Mr. William Tyler Page.

In addition to crime censorship, Mr. Bonifant suggested revision of criminal laws to prevent delay in trials and appeals and organization of local citizen groups to translate public sentiment into active representation. His recommendations were as follows:

"1. The formation in every locality of secret 'crime must go' clubs under the direction of a national head. The members to consist of the best law abiding citizens. Pledges to strict secrecy. Purposes: To give secret reports to reliable officials of suspicious persons, places and criminals and crimes and criminal activities. Create and establish a community sentiment against crime.

"2. Provide strict censorship of criminal charges and criminal news, and reports of criminal trials. Make it unlawful for persons, organizations and newspapers to circulate and publish anything but facts concerning any crime, criminal or trial.

"3. Eliminate politics in the selection of law enforcement officers. Employ them strictly upon the merit and character basis, after a thorough investigation.

"4. Revision of the criminal laws and criminal procedure, to provide swift trials, prevent delays, and fix a time limit to each case. Simplify and shorten appellate procedure.

"5. Forbid bargaining for terms of punishments. Require all sentences to be based upon evidence actually heard, including those upon pleas of guilty.

"6. Restrict the pardoning power to a board of at least five persons. Establish certain rules for applicants. Prohibit pardons for all willful major crimes."

Causes for the crime increase which Mr. Bonifant said his recommendations were aimed to correct were cited as the lack of coöperation between the citizen and law officer, too much sympathy for the accused, dishonest and purchasable public and law enforcement officers, delay in trials, bargaining for terms of punishment, and abuse of the pardoning power allowing hardened criminals to escape.

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Southern Design To Mark Homes Of Tennessee Valley

Workers' Town Near Norris Dam to Be Developed by Housing Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A style of architecture distinctively Southern and geologically appropriate for the workers' town near Norris Dam is to be developed by Mr. Earle S. Draper, Tennessee Valley Authority land planning and housing director.

To assist him he has named Barber & McMurray, Knoxville architects; Mr. Henry V. Hubbard of Harvard University; Mr. Eliel Saarinen, famous Finnish architect, and Mr. Tracy B. Auger of Detroit as his consultants.

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has often expressed his faith in the individual character of the people of the Southern Appalachian region, and the hope that such character may find adequate expression in its way of living.

One step toward that end is the decision of the Authority to build a permanent town to be used at first for the housing of the men and their families who will build Norris Dam in the mountains northwest of Knoxville, and to use Southern types of houses almost exclusively in preparing plans.

Care in Selection

For that reason, Mr. Draper said he has used particular care in selection of his consultants who will help work out plans for this first permanent village near the dam.

Mr. Hubbard is Norton professor of regional planning at Harvard University and chairman of the council of the school of city planning at Harvard. He is chief editor of the magazines Landscape Architecture and City Planning Quarterly.

Mr. Saarinen came to America from Finland in 1925, after achieving fame throughout Europe as a designer of public buildings. He designed the magnificent station of Helsingfors and made plans for the Royal Palace at Sofia, the League of Nations Palace and the parliamentary buildings of Finland. The effectiveness of his drawings is enhanced by the skill of his wife, who makes models of all his designs. The model of his plan for Helsingfors, wherein the finest detail became a miniature actuality, is considered perhaps her best work.

An interesting phase of Mr. Saarinen's career in America is his work at the Cranbrook School at Bloomfield Hills, Mich., where he made use of the work of the designing the buildings of the school as an opportunity to instruct the students themselves in the fundamentals of architecture and creative design.

Mr. Saarinen's professional philosophy is based upon the fundamentals of social growth. He believes that America should not be controlled by the traditions of European forms and methods, but should evolve its own architectural styles. He thinks that every nation or community has a right to express itself in its own terms. Taking the skyscraper as an example, Mr. Saarinen believes that this type of structure is still in a transitional stage between European and American forms and will emerge eventually a distinctly American type of architecture.

He is enthusiastic over the plan of using distinctly Southern types of architecture in building the town at Norris Dam, Tennessee Valley Authority headquarters announced. Too many Southern industrial towns have been only copies of Northern communities, the leaders in the plans for a model town say.

Although a much younger man than his associates, Mr. Augur has a record of experience in Detroit, Dearborn, Ann Arbor, and other cities in Michigan. He was considered here as one of the most promising younger members of his profession in the middle West. Mr. Augur will take up his work as special consultant within a few days.

The Knoxville architectural consultants, Barber & McMurray, will contribute to the work a sound knowledge of the region and a long experience in meeting the needs of its people. The houses are being planned to use the best type of houses that are native to this region and to adopt them to modern conveniences.

The Tennessee Valley development is attracting world-wide interest. Mr. Maurice Webb, Englishman of South Africa, educator, and publisher of Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa, on a visit here said: "Nation-wide as it is, and popular as I know it to be, to me your NRA movement is quite overshadowed by the magnitude of your Tennessee Valley development experiment.

"If Tennessee Valley Authority officials carry out plans they have outlined, their project will be a great experiment in changing and molding the lives of the people to better things. To me it is the most significant experiment the world has ever seen, if one excepts Russia and the five-year plan."

A short week of work for many of its employees and a training program for the remainder of the time is planned by the Tennessee Valley Authority. An announcement issued in this connection said: "The Authority wishes to employ persons who will take an active interest in this training program to the best of their ability. Each applicant will be asked whether he wishes to engage actively in this training program for two or three days a week."

Heads Shoals Housing Activity

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood—Inset by Fitzsell

Earl Draper, Tennessee Valley Authority Land Planning and Housing Director. Inset—Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of Harvard University, Consultant.

New England Gets Nine New CCC Units

New England will add nine new camps to its Civilian Conservation Corps it was announced yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner. These will house nine companies which will be transferred from the west coast.

The army headquarters here has sent out a request for bids on approximately 2,000,000 feet of lumber which will be used in construction of these camps.

The location of the camps follow: Massachusetts—Chicopee Falls; Vermont—Rikers Mills, North Shrewsbury, Proctorville, South Hero, Morrisville and Underhill Center; Connecticut—Winsted and Haddam.

Beer Regulation In Massachusetts Called a Failure

Sawyer Forecasts Return of Prohibition Unless Evils Are Stopped

The Massachusetts system of liquor regulation is already crumbling before the comparatively mild impact of 3.2 beer.

This was the charge brought by Representative Roland Sawyer of Ware today before the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverage Commission, convened to hear allegations of deplorable conditions prevailing under the present system of state licensing in Boston, Springfield and Worcester.

Mr. Sawyer declared that a self-constituted committee of three Boston citizens who had testified before the special commission on liquor legislation had convinced him of the accuracy of these alleged conditions. And he asserted that the existing system was falling so far short of correcting the evils of prohibition, that unless it is remedied prohibition would be welcomed back within five years.

None of the abuses allegedly prevalent under national prohibition have been corrected, he said. Instead they have all flourished in the places licensed to sell 3.2 beer. Representatives of the police and licensing boards of Boston, Springfield and Worcester were present to answer the implied charges of laxity on the part of the law enforcement agencies.

If the State does not obtain taxation and regulation, then complete control of the liquor traffic by the State and the elimination of all private dealers is the only thing to work for, Mr. Sawyer declared.

Tax Revenue Disappointing

The testimony of the self-constituted committee has apparently convinced Mr. Sawyer that there was little regulation of the liquor traffic and a disappointing amount of tax revenue under the present system. Nonpayment of taxes, unloading of bootleg hard liquors, ignoring legally prescribed closing hours, patronage of boys and girls, and immoral exhibitions were being nurtured in many of the existing places licensed to sell beer, according to the allegations of Mr. Sawyer.

"If this situation represents the way we have kept our promise to regulate the sale of beer, how do we ever expect to regulate efficiently the sale of hard liquor?" he asked. "We did not receive a mandate from the people to throw things wide open, but rather to correct the old abuses."

It became apparent early in the hearing that Mr. Sawyer was at a disadvantage in presenting what the committee early identified as hearsay evidence. Mr. Sawyer said he had no first-hand information of places and conditions referred to.

Names and Places Asked

Mr. James W. Hession of Roxbury, a member of the committee of three, who had testified before the special liquor committee, repeated his charges, which had convinced Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Hession was under constant pressure from former Senator William Hayes, chairman of the commission, to divulge the names of the places he had visited and upon which he was placing his charges. This he refused to do though he intimated he might be persuaded to make the revelation in confidence. He said he had been led to make this investigation because of deprecatory charges made against the old saloon system under which he had operated.

When challenged by the commissioners on the grounds that his testimony was biased by favoritism for the old system he merely answered that all accusations were facts.

According to the witnesses, who, in addition to Mr. Hession, included Mr. William B. Huber of Roxbury, men stand guard at the doors of licensed places, curtains and dim lights screen the patrons from observers and girls under 14 were seen "smoking and drinking." The description as it unfolded seemed to indicate that the beer control system had resulted merely in the enfranchising of the old speakeasy and all its social evils.

The alcoholic commission is sitting as a result of an open letter sent by Mr. Sawyer to the commission, the various licensing boards of the municipalities involved, and to the police officials of these places. This letter sent forth the charges presented by the committee of three Boston citizens. Since this open letter was made public last week, Mr. Sawyer declared that he had received many communications in corroboration of the charges in the letter.

Securities Cue Sought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Treasury experts who drafted the Administration's Securities Law are attending the Senate's banking investigation and giving close attention to the testimony as a basis for possible future legislation.

Title of Caribbean Dictator Confronts Roosevelt Régime

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans, versed in international law as it is interpreted by the United States, point to paragraphs declaring that a foreigner living in a country other than his own shall not have the right to expect greater protection for himself or his property than the protection afforded a national of that country. To the American citizen thinking along that line the sending of American armed forces into the Caribbean is unreasonable. If President Roosevelt had only that type of citizen to deal with his Caribbean policy would be easier to determine. His obstacle is vested capital.

Benefit From American Investment

Wall Street, that is where most money is supposed to originate, does not propose to stand quietly by if the governments of the Caribbean region will not or cannot guarantee suitable protection for American sugar, banana and coffee plantations. That the United States is disliked by Latin-American peoples is no concern, or maybe it is the concern, of those who have spent great sums in the tropics. They argue that the Caribbean republics derive fat incomes from the taxes levied on American ventures. They explain—as a Mexican newspaper recently explained—that the Caribbean people should not dislike Americans simply because the man from the north goes south to gather wealth from lands which they, the Caribbeans, are too indigent to cultivate.

They climax their arguments, these capitalists do, by the statement that the American dollar has done more for the tropical republics than all the history of the 400 years following the arrival of European explorers even hinted at. President Roosevelt is urged to stand by American enterprise and, if the Caribbean governments cannot protect it, to intervene with American forces when necessary. Probably the pressure upon him is strong, but thus far he declared for a new practice.

Field Beyond Caribbean Scanned

President Roosevelt is looking farther south than the Caribbean. He sees Colombia and Venezuela along the northern coast of South America, and then he runs his gaze down across the great nations terminating at the Straits of Magellan. The President is seeking commercial relations even more important than the Caribbean's. Some persons call his motive a political one, yet that is not exactly fair although curiously enough his nonintervention idea is only the offshoot of the Republican Party's orders to get the marines out of Nicaragua and the promise to have them out of Haiti during 1935.

In fact, this good-will gesture is another step along the line that former President Hoover took when he visited South America just previous to his inauguration as President. However, give President Roosevelt credit for setting the contact-propaganda in motion again. The Latin-American press sees something worth while in it and, after all, that is not to be ignored. It offers certain promises, yet it does not settle America's Caribbean policy.

Mexico, perhaps, has solved the problem. President Rodriguez, in Mexico City, has suggested the formation of an American League of Nations. The league would handle situations involving politics, economics, finances, revolutions and possible wars. It would tie the republics of the Western Continent, even Canada, into an inter-American community. It would put into practice what El Salvador and Uruguay have already suggested.

The league's teeth, if the term may be used, would be its right and power to enforce an economic blockade against any nation failing to maintain a government able and agreeable to protecting the lives and property of foreigners residing within that country, as well as the lives and property of its nationals.

In such a league America's principal advantage, so far as the Caribbean could be concerned, would be the Caribbean's dependency upon American markets for its exports.

What makes the league idea particularly interesting is that Mexico is the one Latin-American Republic to which the Caribbean nations are willing to listen. Relations between Mexico and the United States have been more friendly since President Rodriguez came into office.

Legion Commander Warns of Outsiders

(Continued from Page 1)

labor emissary in mind, Mr. Johnson said:

"Efforts have been made to have the American Legion join others in a common legislative program. Now, my comrades, on the face of it that sounds like a very tempting proposition. But I tell you that it is charged with more danger for the American Legion than any other proposition that has come before us.

Should Stick by Flag

"We should never agree to accept one shred of responsibility for what any other organization chooses to do. For 15 years we have been flying our own flag, and today it stands for the greatest organization of veterans in the world.

"Why should we desert it? Let us continue to fly our own flag, let us go our own way; let us, as the nation's greatest veterans' organization, stand on our own feet."

For the past few months the Legion has pledged its unlimited support to the Government in its efforts to "end the blight of the depression." Mr. Johnson said he hoped the convention will reaffirm that pledge and carry on until the battle is won.

In the competition for drum and bugle corps, Marlboro, Mass., won $1250 for first prize. Uniontown, Penna., was second; LaPorte, Ind., third, and Greensboro, Penna., fourth.

Band honors were captured by Blatz Post of Milwaukee, gaining $1000. Manhattan Post, Sioux City, Iowa, was second, Fort Wayne, Ind., third and Musicians Post, St. Louis, fourth.

East Lynn, Mass., won first in the drill competition. Post No. 665 of Buffalo, N. Y., was second.

Hood Pay Roll Robbery Makes Fourth in Week

No sooner had the police rounded up two suspects in the holdup of the Brookline Trust Company, yesterday, than a new case was piled on their hands when four armed bandits fled from the H. P. Hood and Sons dairy station in West Medford with $1818 in pay roll cash.

The Hood robbery brings the total of bold, daylight holdups in Boston and vicinity to four this week. It was marked by the shooting of a Hood employee in the knee, not deemed serious. Although the registration of the bandits' car was flashed to every station within a 30-mile radius, the robbers drove through all the traffic as far as Embankment Road, a distance of several miles, where the car was discarded.

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Curry Repledges Loyalty of Party To Mayor O'Brien

Time for Withdrawal of Candidacy Ends and Campaign Is On

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The long-fostered report that Tammany chief, John F. Curry, would deem it the course of wisdom to shelve Mayor John P. O'Brien as the regular Democratic organization choice for Mayor this fall was definitely spiked yesterday, following announcement of the list of candidates picked for the Supreme Court bench, First District, at the Democratic Judicial Convention in Tammany Hall, Tuesday night.

The unpopularity of the O'Brien administration, coupled with the cracking of organization lines in the primary and the injection of the Joseph V. McKee "independent" Democratic candidacy in the mayoralty contest, had given rise to the report that Mayor O'Brien would be nominated at this convention for one of the four justiceships and a more popular mayoralty candidate substituted—Alfred E. Smith, for instance.

Tuesday night was the last moment for Mayor O'Brien's withdrawal, if he was to be withdrawn. True to their repeated assertions that he would run, however, Mr. Curry and his city allies stood fast and not a chirp from any quarter against his candidacy.

Instead, Mr. Curry caused to be put through the convention a resolution pledging party loyalty to the O'Brien ticket—the same one he had jammed through the state committee meeting on Monday under the very nose of Postmaster-General James A. Farley, McKee backer, who was presiding at the meeting as Democratic state chairman.

At the same time, the Tammany cohorts were assiduously conciliatory. This was apparent in their deference to the convention delegation from the Bronx, Mr. McKee's borough, and to the Roosevelt-Lehman forces in the city Democracy, in striking contrast to their defiance of a year ago.

The Bronx leaders, minus Mr. Flynn, heard their two nominees for the bench accepted with alacrity. Likewise no question was raised this year over nomination of Mr. Samuel I. Rosenman, who was rejected a year ago in a direct affront to the wishes of President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York. An ingratiating gesture likewise was made toward an erstwhile stanch member of the Tammany war board, Mr. Daniel P. Cohalan, in the nomination for this bench of his younger brother, Denis O'Leary Cohalan.

Further indication that the organization is eating such humble pie as may be necessary to redraw its lines after the McKee break was had today in the announcement that Mr. George Gordon Battle, Democratic organization wheel horse, who also had fallen away from Tammany inner councils during the Curry chieftainship would actively support Mayor O'Brien and the organization ticket, and take the stump in the city-wide campaign tonight.

Simultaneously, Mr. McKee, who bolted the regular Democratic ticket to come out after the primary as an "independent" candidate for Mayor, issued a statement replying to the speech by Judge Samuel Seabury at the Fusion rally on Monday. He assailed Judge Seabury as a boss and declared that the choice of Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia to head the Fusion ticket represented no more than an effort by Judge Seabury to name the next Mayor of New York.

To substantiate this characterization of the Seabury rôle in the clean-up drive, Mr. McKee cited the naming of Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., as Fusion candidate for New York County district attorney; Mr. Irving Ben Cooper, for Justice of the City Court, and Mr. George Trosk for Supreme Court Justice—men who were chief legal aides in the city-wide investigation, which laid the ground work for the present revolt against boss domination in New York City affairs. All were Seabury aides, and as closely identified with the purposes of the inquiry as Judge Seabury himself.

Mr. McKee classifies these nominations as "personal designations and nothing else," declaring that their candidacies, together with that of Major LaGuardia for mayor "shows a selfish inclination to 'hog the show' and are not representative of 'the great leadership of a disinterested citizen.'"

Judge Seabury's criticism of the McKee post-primary candidacy is interpreted by Mr. McKee as condemnation of him for not accepting the Fusion nomination. This refers to the approach upon Mr. McKee last spring by Mr. Charles S. Whitman, whose leadership of the Republican mayoralty committee cooperating on the Fusion ticket drafting collapsed under Judge Seabury's charge that its councils were dominated by the "Republican assistants of Tammany Hall."

It was stressed in Fusion quarters today that the "independent" candidate ignored the chief burden of the Seabury charge, that "Mr. McKee has opportunity for service and conspicuously failed," when "for seven years he sat in the Board of Estimate and voted for all the salary grabs and for all the sinister contracts that were granted to grafting contractors." He made no mention in his Cooper Union address of Mr. McKee as a possible Fusion candidate for Mayor.

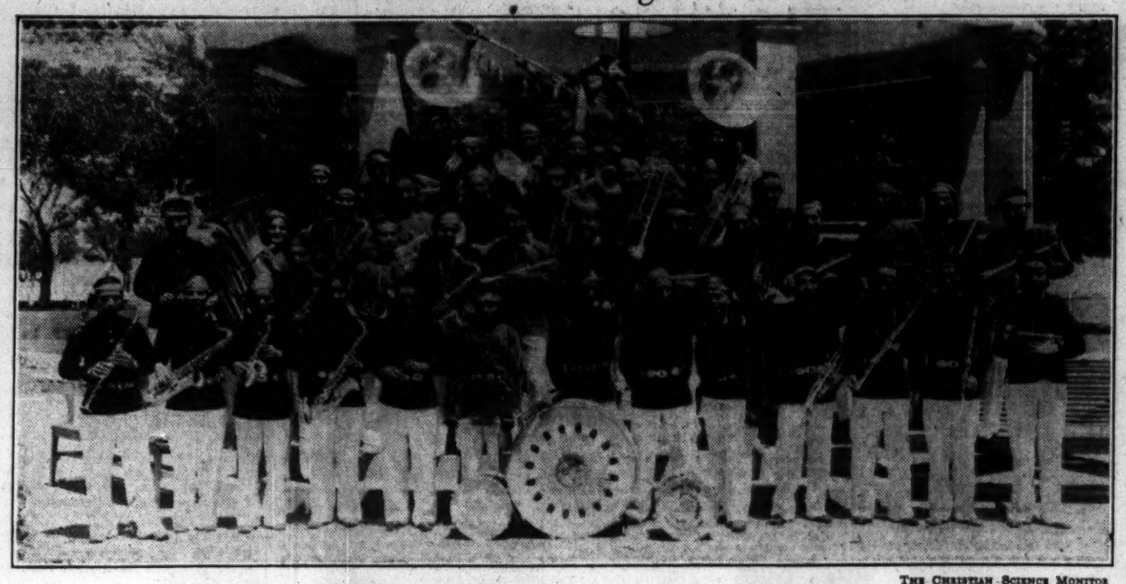
Meanwhile Fusion forces, having launched their campaign in Tammany's own bailiwick of Manhattan on Monday night, today are invading the Bronx, borough of Mr. McKee.

Simultaneously they have seized the initiative in mobilizing the woman vote for Nov. 7, with Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, formerly a member of the Democratic National Committee, and vice-president of the Fusion campaign committee, in command. Mrs. Sabin's aim is to rally a force which will be a chief factor in the mayoralty outcome—"to elect LaGuardia and defeat the Tammany and assistant Tammany tickets."

Announcement by the Board of Elections head, Mr. S. Howard Cohen, that the growing number of independent mayoralty candidates might necessitate the substitution of paper ballots for voting machines this year hit hard at Fusion headquarters today, where it was asserted that any such movement would be fought vigorously.

"We are going forward, not backward," said Major LaGuardia. 'The paper ballot has had its day. The law provides for the machines."

Their Forefathers Warred Against Each Other



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Band of the Albuquerque, N. M., Indian School

Very Smart in White Trousers, Purple Velvet Jackets and Valuable Silver Concho Belts, and Red Headbands, These Boys Are In "Close Harmony," Although They Are From 13 Different Pueblos.

Music

"Romeo et Juliette"

At the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon, Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was presented by the Chicago Opera Company. Mr. Eugene Plattnikoff conducted a performance that had in certain respects unusual merit. A pity that the audience that enjoyed it was not larger in numbers.

Following closely Shakespeare's play, Gounod's opera enjoys a libretto than which few offer greater stimulus to intense and subtle performance on the part of the singer who is also actor. How few are equal to the task! How few are able physically to evoke the mind's picture of the youthful and tragic lovers of Verona! Yesterday's Romeo and Juliette were Mr. Ralph Errolle and Miss Lucy Monroe—both young, slim and graceful, both wholly absorbed in the exquisitely tragic tale as it unfolded. In voice, too, the actors were well attuned to their rôles—the soprano's with a suggestion of girlish immaturity in its veiled softness, the tenor's lightly poised and unaddicted to the clarion outbursts that would have torn to shreds the play's fragile poetry.

The acting of Miss Monroe proved the subtler, the more prompt to express changes of mood and emotion by play of features, hands and body. Her face is surprisingly mobile and expressive. Such scenes as that in which she drank—after moments of fearful irresolution — the potion given her by Friar Lawrence showed in her the making of an unusually intelligent and imaginative actress. Mr. Errolle was more gravely restrained, sometimes excessively so; yet his underemphasis was more acceptable than would have been the melodramatic excesses of the robust Italian manner.

The supporting characters, particularly Miss Marie Powers, bearing herself gallantly and singing brilliantly as the faithful Stephano, Mr. Giuseppe Interrante as Count Capulet, Messrs. Claudio Frigerio and Enrico Salvi as the equally fiery Mercutio and Tybalt, and Mr. Nino Ruisi as Friar Lawrence, were uniformly excellent.

Musically uneven at the outset, for reasons which reflected no discredit upon the players themselves, the performance showed marked improvement as it progressed, under Mr. Plattnikoff's sensitive directing hand. The audience was justly and enthusiastically appreciative.

"Carmen"

The evening bill was Bizet's "Carmen." The well-loved gayeties and ardors of its score and of its action drew a well-filled and enthusiastic house. Mr. Alberto Baccolini was the conductor. The text was sung in several varieties of French. Conflicting conceptions of the principal character in "Carmen" have ranged from the haughtily passionate to the lustily vulgar. Mme. Dreda Aves played the part last night with definite leanings toward the second view. A swarthy, flashing, sardonically humorous, amorously and combatively aggressive virago she made of Carmen; did it with gusto, with enthusiasm, and with such muscular realism that more than one cigarettière who stood in her way or roused her ire last night bit the dust. She used her full-bodied voice with excellent effect, tellingly, ironically, seductively; enlivened her Seguidilla with a few rather unconvincing dance steps; used the castanets in a manner which left La Argentina's supremacy unmenaced. She was very warmly applauded.

Mr. Pasquale Ferrara acted Don José's rôle acceptably; sang it robustly but with little subtlety. Miss Lucy Monroe's very graceful Micaela gave character to a usually colorless part. Mr. Ettore Nava was a most impressive and sonorous Escamillo, and Mr. Nino Ruisi, a treasure in minor rôles, made a living and amusing character of the officer Morales.

S. S.

Indian School Band Gives Concerts in Native Pueblos

Musical Enthusiasm Runs High in the Indian School, Where a Second Training Band Plays to Gain Places on the First Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The Indian band of the Albuquerque Indian school is an unusual organization of musicians. There are 50 members of this band and 13 different pueblos as well as 13 different dialects are represented. Every member of the band is a full-blood pueblo Indian. There have been some notable successes scored by Indian musicians, and while some bands are composed of Indians, no band, so far as is known here, is composed entirely of full-blooded Red Men.

Pueblos and Indian tribes represented in this band are: Hopi, Navajo, Zuni, San Domingo, Santa Clara, San Felipe, Apache, Ute, Isleta, Laguna, Taos, Piute and San Juan.

National Music Week is always type of music for future generations. However, individual members of the band present the playing or singing of music of some pueblo other than observed by this band in the way of giving concerts at the various pueblos throughout the State. It is also employed on various ceremonial occasions and state affairs. Funds received from concerts and other functions are used to purchase uniforms and replace broken instruments.

Mr. Boghdan A. Shlanta, director of this colorful organization urges its members to preserve the Indian their own. This sometimes leads to complications when Indian music is requested.

The Navajo Indians are the most enthusiastic musicians and for that reason about 50 per cent of the band is made up of Navajo lads.

The uniforms worn are as novel as the members. For ceremonial affairs a purple velvet jacket fastened with hand-made silver buttons and a heavy concho belt with white trousers and a red headband is worn. pieces, of which 14 are violins, is be-

In concert work the boys wear a red tunic, white trousers with red strip down each leg, black shoes and a military style cap.

There is a second band of 30 members in the school from whose ranks are drawn musicians for the first band when some of the students graduate or leave school.

A girl's orchestra composed of 25 pices, of which 14 are violins, is being trained by Mr. Shlanta. The girls are not as quick to learn music as the boys, according to Mr. Shlanta.

In the various Indian ceremonials of the southwest, girls do not take any part in the musical programs. It is the men who beat the tomtoms and make weird noises on primitive instruments.

Joyce Leaves National Surety

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 5 (AP)—Mr. William B. Joyce has telegraphed to the New York State Superintendent of Insurance his resignation as chairman of the board of directors of the National Surety Corporation of New York.

U. S.-Soviet Accord For World Peace Urged by Henderson

HASTINGS, Eng., Oct. 4 (AP)—Mr. Arthur Henderson told the British Labor Party today that "the most urgent need" now facing the world is to bring the United States and Soviet Russia into conversations sponsored by the League of Nations on "all matters affecting world peace."

The party, now having its annual conference, unanimously adopted a resolutions pledging resistance to any war, even by promoting international general strikes in coöperation with trade unions.

Mr. Henderson said the United States and Russia "are to be represented on an international commission" which will "have the duty of investigating and publicly reporting on the state of each nation's armament and war industries." Mr. Henderson is chairman of the Disarmament Conference. He said the only instrument for peace organization is the League of Nations.

It would be impossible, he went on, for any government in Great Britain to "achieve an exclusive alliance with the United States or Russia.

He was cheered when he contended that "we must abolish the national equipment and institutions that made war possible and the private interests that lived by war."

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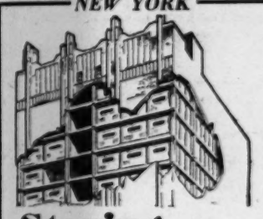
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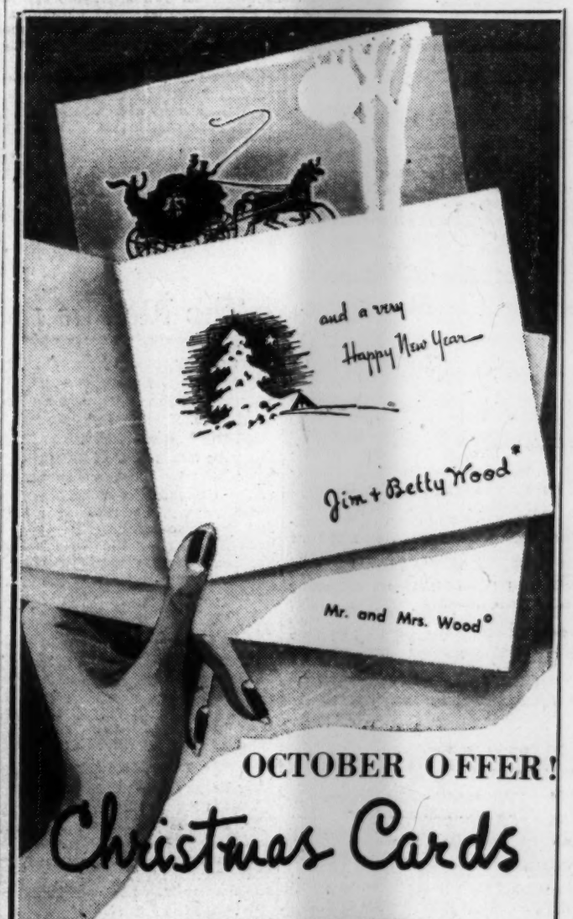

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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will O' the Wisp?

By MAY WYNNE

Illustrated by Alice Carsey

Chapter I

BUMP, bump, bump. The stage-coach had come to a halt at last outside the Bull Inn and two passengers alighted, a young woman and a lad of fourteen who had all the air of a protector as he lifted the baggage onto the side of the road and helped his mother to a seat outside the tavern where she could rest a space. It was a pleasant autumn evening, and around the inn stretched Yorkshire moors in their purple glory, while away to the left could be seen the gray ocean beyond the rugged scars and cliffs.

As Dennis stood by his mother's side he spied a boy of about his own age, and a girl rather younger, dressed plainly enough but evidently the children of gentlefolk. The fair haired, merry looking lad pleased Dennis, and doffing his hat he went to speak to him with grave courtesy.

"Perchance you can tell me," said he, "if Cliff Cottage is near this inn? My mother does not wish to enter the tavern and we are in haste to reach our—our destination."

He faltered over the last words, but the other boy was eager in his response.

Mistress Holt and Her Son

"I am James Beadall," said he, "and this is my sister Angela. We are the children of the Vicar of Langford, and will gladly show you the way. We know Cliff Cottage well, and heard that one, Mistress Holt, and her son would be making it their home. You and the lady yonder will be they?"

For a moment Dennis hesitated, his color rising. Then he replied quietly enough, "Yes, Cliff Cottage will be our home. We shall be grateful for your guidance since we have come from far and are weary."

While they were talking the girl ran to the lady's side.

"James and I will take your baggage, Madam," she said eagerly. "You look tired and have so much to carry. We live close by, at the Parsonage, and are glad to help."

"God bless your kind hearts," said Mistress Holt. "Dennis was wondering how we should fare if there was no one to carry the packages."

James and Angela were only too ready to assist, and the little party moved off across the moors.

"Prudence Crane has gone to the cottage," said Angela. "She said she had knowledge of you in the old days, though my father has no memory of the name of Holt."

Mistress Holt looked troubled, and Dennis, noticing, fell back to her side.

"See, Mother," he said, "that is the cottage as you described it to me. Shall James and I run on to tell Prudence Crane of our arrival?"

But his mother only flushed, and seemed so loath to give an answer that the boy did not repeat his question. On arriving at the cottage door James made haste to set down his burden and then beckoned his sister away. To his surprise, Dennis noticed relief in his mother's face, though he himself was reluctant to let his newly-made friends go.

"If you know the shore and countryside so well, I shall be glad to have you for a companion," he said to James. "You say your home is yonder where the church spire rises. May I come to see you tomorrow?"

"Most certainly," said James. "My father will be pleased to welcome you, and Dame Tabby shall bake us some of her famous cakes."

"And I," struck in Angela, "will take you to our favorite caves, and show you where Jan the Wrecker placed his beacon."

Dennis looked surprised. He could not picture this fair Angela climbing cliffs or exploring caves, and he hoped her brother would explain on the morrow that where boys ventured little maids could not come.

He stood now watching brother and sister running acorss the heathery moor before he turned toward his new home. From the little kitchen he could hear the sound of voices, and to his surprise found a comely maid servant, no longer very young but buxom and pleasant to look upon, talking to his mother with all the eagerness of an old friend.

Mistress Holt turned to him, and stretching out her hand drew him to her side.

"This, Prudence," she said, "is Dennis."

The boy flushed. It was good to hear the proud note in his mother's voice, but why did she make that quick gesture of warning as though to silence the woman who at sight of him had thrown up her hands as if in recognition?

"Eh!" gasped Prudence, "you need not tell me, mistress. Alack! Alack! that his father should not know his own son!"

Fut Mistress Holt turned swiftly away. "I am very weary," she said, "prepare us a meal and then I, at least, will go to my room."

Dennis did not speak, but his pulses raced, and he was glad to be kept busy running hither and thither to help the two women. What a strange home-coming it was, and what were the secrets his mother sought to hide?

A First Glimpse of the Ocean

While the meal was being prepared he made his way up the steep staircase which led to his little bedroom from the window of which he could see the ocean and the sharp outline of Seagull's Cliff to the right. It was his first glimpse of the sea for, in that year of grace 1715, men and women folk stayed much at home, and, boylike, he longed to be out and climbing over the rocks. He realized, however, that he would have to wait for the morrow, for the sun was already setting.

The tiny parlor was very plainly furnished, but the deep bay and latticed windows gave it a cozy air, and the simple meal was one that Dennis was very ready to do justice to. There were late summer roses in the bowl on the table, and Prudence hovered round to see that everything was to their liking.

Dennis was glad when, the meal over, they were left to themselves for he had many questions to ask.

"You are sad, Mother," he said, "and I want to know why. Tell me why you came to Cliff Cottage, and who Prudence is, and why you call yourself Holt instead of Fendale."

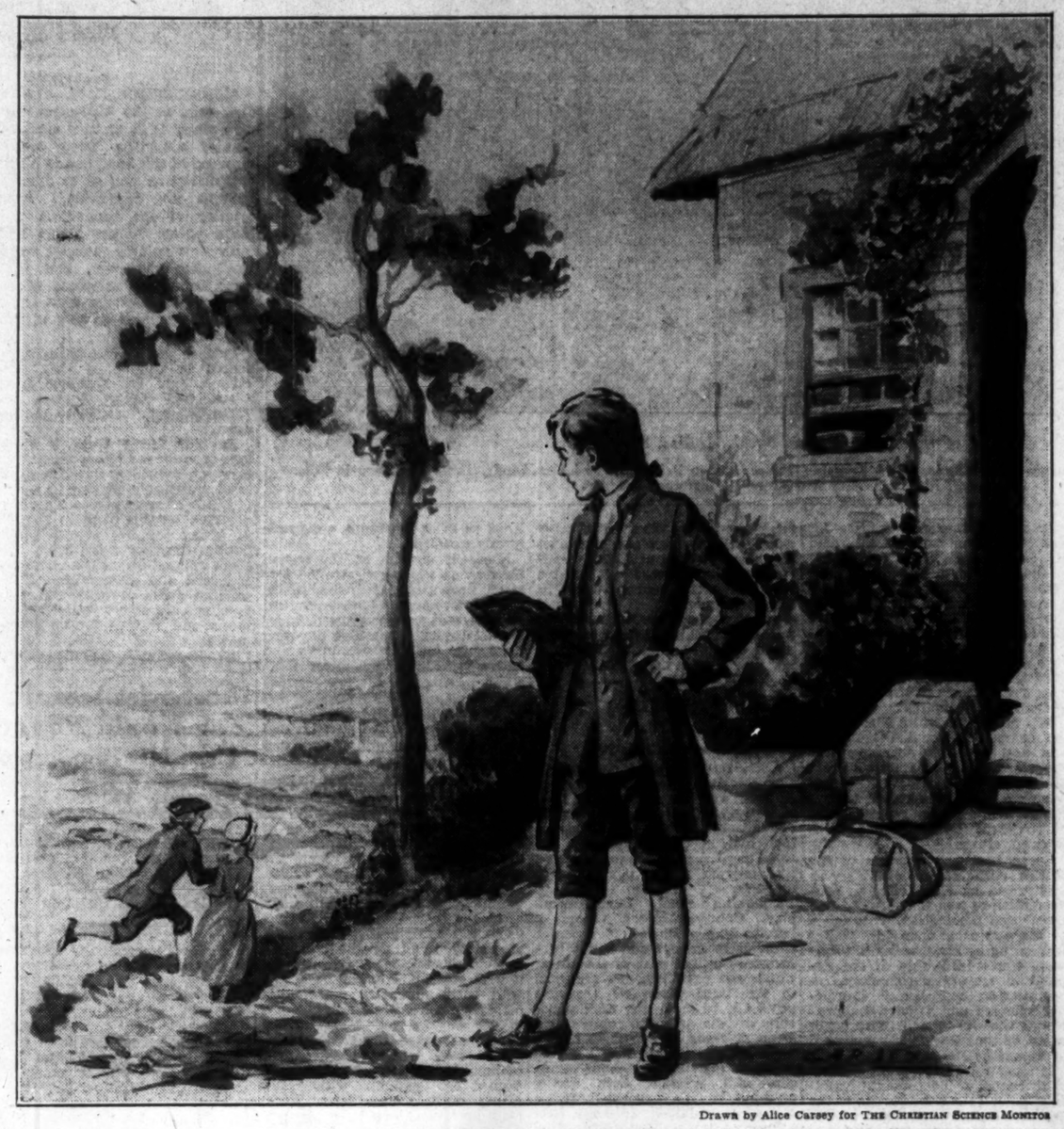
"I cannot explain yet," she said, and her eyes were dark with sad forebodings. "You must be patient, and one day you will know all.

Dennis would have coaxed her to say more, but he saw it was no use, and reluctantly went to his room. Crossing to the window he flung it open, and stood for a long time looking out to where the gray waters with their white-crested waves rolled toward the shore.

"What is the secret?" he asked himself, "and why must I be patient?"

So many unaccountable things had happened that day that he felt strangely puzzled and unhappy. And then, remembering the jolly-faced boy at the Parsonage, and his promise of companionship, he cheered up, and jumping into bed told himself that tomorrow everything would be straightened out.

[To be continued next Thursday.]



Drawn by Alice Carsey for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Stood Now, Watching Brother and Sister Running Across the Heathery Moor Before He Turned Toward His New Home

An American Experiment in International Living

By ONE OF THE "EXPERIMENTERS"

The following account of an "experiment in international living" should be of particular interest to Mail Bag enthusiasts. It was written by one who took part in the experiment—one of the "high school group."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE "Second Experiment in International Living," like the first one of 1932, was a definite attempt to bring American boys and girls into closer contact with foreign students of their own age, and to give them an opportunity to live in close friendship with them.

This year's "experiment" consisted of two groups, a "college group" and a "high school" group with 14 boys and girls in the former and 17 in the latter. As I was a member of the latter group, I shall deal here with that one only.

The group traveled as inexpensively as possible and the whole trip was made quite cheaply. Since practically the entire summer was spent in Germany and Austria we crossed the ocean on a German steamer.

Every morning on the boat we had language lessons, in order to learn German as quickly as possible. Every afternoon we gathered for discussions about what we expected to find in Europe, and how we should behave ourselves in representing true Americans.

At Fuerstenwalde, Germany

Upon our arrival in Germany we went almost directly to Fuerstenwalde-Spree, a little town 30 miles southeast of Berlin, situated in beautiful forest country on the banks of the Spree River.

In Fuerstenwalde we spent three weeks, each one of us living in a private home with a boy or girl our own age. Things had been previously arranged by our leader so that many of us could live with boys or girls interested in the same things as we were.

The high school of the town of Fuerstenwalde had furnished us with the services of its faculty so that we could have special German classes every morning. Every day we gathered in front of the school with our German friends directly after breakfast for a half hour together of exercises and sports. After the sports the Germans usually went home and we stayed at school the rest of the morning for our classes.

At the end of the morning we usually spent about 30 minutes learning and singing German songs, for singing is one of the favorite pastimes of the German people.

During the afternoons the whole group, together with our hosts, usually took long bicycle rides or went swimming together. After supper we usually gathered at the school to spend an hour or so singing the favorite songs of our friends.

Just before we left Fuerstenwalde for good we took the Germans as our guests on a three-day trip to visit Berlin, Potsdam and Brandenburg. At the end of our stay, we again took our friends as our guests on a trip.

This latter trip was a seven-day hike in the Saxon Switzerland of southeastern Germany. At night we always slept in youth inns or "jugendherberges," where the German youth sleep when they are on hikes. The "jugendherberges" are very clean and neat and are especially built for hikers.

At the end of the hike we had to say good-by to our friends on the Czech border. They took the train home, whereas we took the train to Prague, where university students guided us around the city.

From Prague we went to Vienna and then to Waidhofen, a little town in the foothills of the Austrian Alps. In this little Austrian town we again lived in private families. We did not go to school as we did in Fuerstenwalde, but we often took all day hikes in the mountains together with the Austrians. We also did a great deal of swimming together.

American and Austrian Youth Exchange Ideas

While in Waidhofen we had a special discussion about what different opinions and ideas we had formed so far about the summer and with the aid of the Austrians we formed a list of questions to be discussed on the boat going home.

At the end of our wonderful 10-day stay in Waidhofen, we took a four-day hike in the mountains with our Austrian friends. On this hike we slept in some "jugendherberges" and some alpine huts. One night, in one of the "jugendherberges," some Austrian friends of our leader gave us a wonderful entertainment, consisting mainly of peasant dancing and yodeling.

Some of our Austrian friends acted as guides and took charge of the whole group on the snowfields and glaciers.

When we came down into the valley again, we had to say good-by to the Austrians who returned home while we went on to Salzburg.

After a two-day stay in Salzburg, we took the train across Switzerland to Geneva, where we heard a lecture on the League and its functions, after which we were taken through the International Labor Bureau and were shown many details of its operation.

From Geneva we went directly to Paris, where we spent our last four days in Europe. During our stay there two Boy Scouts acted as our guides and we saw many of the most famous sights in and around Paris.

Every day on the steamer going home we had discussions about our impressions of the summer and the places we had visited.

Was the experiment a success? A great success. I think. Besides learning to live peacefully with the youth of a foreign land and to be friendly toward them, we formed several lasting friendships. We also learned a great deal of German in a comparatively short time and were able to have more interesting conversations every day.

In short, in my opinion, the summer could not possibly have been spent to better advantage than as a member of the "Second Experiment in International Living." L. B. B.

Honey Seekers Under the African Sun

By I. SCOTT ROGERS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE hot African afternoon was drawing to a close. On the river, winding like a serpent through the tawny wilderness, there seemed to be little sign of movement, but deep in his burrow in the bank the Honey Badger stirred, stretched, and lifted a drowsy head. From somewhere close at hand he heard a voice that never failed to rouse him, the voice of a small bird with a gray back, a white breast, and a beak like a sparrow.

Long, long ago, when the world was very young, the ancestors of the little gray bird came to an understanding with the ancestors of the Honey Badger. Bird and beast shared a common desire—the desire for honey. Therefore the bird is called the Honey Guide, and the Ratel is more often known as the Honey Badger. The bird has the advantage of being able to spy out the land from the air, and whenever he sees bees swarming round a hole, he never fails to tell his furry comrade. It must be admitted that the bird's motives are not wholly disinterested. The Honey Guide loves honey, but he can only get it when some obliging creature digs out the honeycombs for him. This the Honey Badger does very swiftly and effectively. Hence the partnership.

The Voice of the Honey Guide

"Cherr . . . Cherr . . ." The voice of the Honey Guide was growing impatient now, and the Honey Badger made haste to emerge from his burrow. He much preferred to travel about by night, but he never let convention interfere with impulse—especially when there was honey to be considered—and so, with a little hissing chuckle, he followed in the wake of his feathered guide.

The Honey Badger was a sturdy fellow with a silver-gray back and silver-gray crown, but his underparts were black, and black was his earless face with its wide mouth and businesslike teeth. At a first glance those teeth gave him a half humorous expression, but a closer inspection of them and of the great paws—large as a black bear's and furnished with strong steel claws—was not calculated to inspire confidence. The Honey Badger is in fact one of the fiercest fighters in Africa. He fears nothing, and will do battle at a moment's notice with any creature that is bold enough to challenge him.

On and on went the gray bird, chirping and twittering excitedly, and after her the Honey Badger padded resolutely, over rough ground and smooth, between sun-baked boulders and scrubby bush, caring nothing for the kind of place through which he was being led. Suddenly, from almost under his nose, a blue duiker antelope broke cover and fled. The Honey Badger instantly began to give chase, but the blue streak was too quick for him, and grunting his disapproval he resumed the trail that was to lead to so much sweetness.

Mile after mile the bird and beast went on till at last they reached an ancient tree. On one side it was barren but on the other was a brave greenery. More than that, among the leaves and twigs was a hole through which a swarm of bees ebbed and flowed.

The Honey Badger dug his claws into the bark and began to climb up. The bees swarmed round him angrily, but he paid not the slightest attention, his leathery skin affording him immunity from their attacks, and soon he had dashed away some of the rotting wood round the hole and was feasting hungrily on rows and rows of honeycomb.

With happy chuckles the Honey Badger feasted on the golden sweets, while the bird hovered round waiting the pieces of comb he knew he would knock down. He was not disappointed, and by the time bird and beast had finished their meal not a scrap of honey remained!

A Long, Long Trail

Having cleaned the stickiness from his face and fur the Honey Badger then set out on his homeward trek. He chuckled happily as he trundled along. It had been a long, long trail but the feast had made all the effort worth while. Through the night the chuckling Honey Badger wandered, and by the time he reached his den in the river bank a new day had been born. But he had no thought for the beauties of the dawn. One thing, and one thing only he wanted—to creep into the depths of his own secluded home and have a long, undisturbed, and altogether delicious sleep.

A New Serial

TODAY we are publishing the first chapter of a new serial in 13 chapters, by May Wynne. "Who Was Will O' the Wisp?" is a historical story of old England in the days of the Pretender and will introduce you to the Yorkshire moors and plenty of action and adventure.

Party Games

The Conductor

Players sit in a circle and are divided up into Groups.

The leader stands in the center and is the Conductor.

No. 1 Group plays the kettledrum.
No. 2 Group plays the flute.
No. 3 Group plays the violin.
No. 4 Group plays the trombone.
No. 5 Group plays the cymbals.
No. 6 Group plays the piano.

The game commences by all players humming a popular tune, at the same time imitating the actions of their respective instruments.

Suddenly and without warning the Conductor commences to play one of the instruments, say the flute. The flute players must immediately commence conducting.

Then the Conductor takes up another instrument and the instrumentalists concerned immediately commence to play the instrument the Conductor was last playing, and so on.

Whenever the Conductor resumes conducting all players revert to their original instruments.

NOTE—Where there are only a few players, all of the instruments need not be taken up.

Draw a Face as I Do

Players are seated in a circle.

The leader says to the player on his right hand—"Draw a face as I do," at the same time with the index finger of his left hand drawing a face. (With great care and deliberation he draws the outline clock-wise, right eye, left eye, nose downward and mouth right to left).

Each player in turn attempts the feat and at the conclusion of each performance the leader says "Right" or "Wrong" as the case may be.

The game is continued until everyone has got it correct or until bedtime, whichever is the sooner.

NOTE.—The leader says "Right" or "Wrong" according to whether the player draws the face with his left or his right hand and pays no attention to the features being inserted in the proper order.

[Note: The Stamp Corner will be found elsewhere in the paper.]

The Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Monitor Friends:

I have just returned to Portland from a trip to southern California that I shall never forget. Of course the whole experience was interesting, but the most exciting part occurred when I met, for the first time, one of my Monitor friends with whom I had been corresponding for over a year! She invited me to spend a week with her at her home in Pasadena. In that one week we had lots of fun and did many things such as writing a double letter to a girl living in Texas with whom, we discovered, we had both been corresponding through the Monitor.

I hope some other girls, near my age or older, in any part of the world will answer this letter for I know we should have lots of fun writing to each other.

In closing, I wish to thank the Monitor for indirectly bringing about the meeting of two girls who would, otherwise, never have met.

Renata T.

Reykjavik, Iceland

Dear Editor:

I have been interested in the Mail Bag for quite a while now and have wanted to write to you and express my appreciation of this column. I would like to gain some pen friends in various countries and so exchange ideas. I could tell of my country, Iceland, which is very beautiful.

Iceland has lovely mountainous scenery and far up in the country we have old volcanoes, which of course, are quite burned out. I have traveled a good deal in Iceland and seen some of them. It was very interesting to be able to take some good pictures of them.

Well, to judge by the icy name of my country, I expect many people think that here is nothing but snow and ice; but that is quite a wrong idea, because Iceland is not colder than many other countries. We have lovely warm weather in the summer, but in the winter we have, of course, some snow, although last year we did not get any snow until after Christmas.

I am an "over-twenty" and work as shorthand typist at the English Consulate here in Reykjavik. I speak Danish as well as English, as I am a Dane.

Agla J.

Dedham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope that it will bring me many friends.

I am 17 years of age and have been an invalid for ten years. My home is located in one of the most lovely towns in New England and is rich in historical lore. Dedham is the county seat and many buildings such as the Registry of Deeds building and the Courthouse are located here. Here in Dedham is located the Fairbanks House reputed to be the oldest house in New England; built by Jonathan Fairbanks whose descendants have occupied the homestead for more than two and a half centuries. The Mother Brook, connecting the Charles and Neponset Rivers, was the first canal in America; dug by vote of the town in 1639.

I am very much interested in South America and would like to correspond with someone from that part of the world. I am also greatly interested in aviation and collecting stamps.

The Mail Bag is very interesting; keep up the good work.

Edward A.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade in school.

We live just sixty miles from Lake Winnipeg, which is the sixth largest fresh water lake in North America.

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba and is situated at the mouth of the Red and Assiniboin Rivers. This city was first called Fort Garry and was settled by Lord Selkirk with colonists from England and Scotland in 1809-1810. The gate of Fort Garry is still standing in a little park by a large hotel, the Fort Garry. The Lower Fort Garry is still standing. It is about twenty miles north of Winnipeg and is used as a motor country club and golf course.

I would be very glad to exchange letters with boys of my age in any part of the British Empire. I enjoy reading the letters in the Mail Bag.

James B.

Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Editor:

Please let me thank you for all the happiness you have helped me have. I wrote to you two years ago this coming October. You published my letter and this brought me five splendid pen-pals. This summer I met one of them, a girl from Texas. She was spending the summer in Chicago and came down here to see me. We had three very happy weeks together here and then I went back to Chicago with her. For two weeks we attended the fair, Lincoln Park and many other places. Five wonderful weeks with a splendid girl! You and your happy corner made it possible. How can I ever thank you?

May I plead for more pen pals? I am 15—interested in writing, reading, cooking and almost all the things girls of my age like. Won't somebody please write? I want everybody, girls of foreign countries, and girls of the United States, to write. Please fill up your fountain pens and send me a line.

Mary Jane F.

Sulphur Springs, Texas

Dear Editor:

Although I belohg to the "over twenty" group, I take great interest in the letters that appear in the "Mail Bag." I am making a study of comparative customs of the peoples of the earth in preparation for a college degree and it is my desire to get a mature correspondent from each country. I am interested in getting first-hand information from each nation. All who write me will receive prompt replies.

O. E. R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Janet M. (12), Lakewood, Ohio.—Interested in art. Would like to correspond with any girl her own age.

Louise B. (12), Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.—Interested in music and literature. From the United States and Great Britain.

Mary P. (15), Long Beach, California.—Interested in languages and books. From abroad, especially France and Japan.

Florence G. (16), Westfield, New Jersey. —Interested in photography. From the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Sandy S. (18), Blue Island, Illinois.—From abroad, especially from South America.

From Boys

John Evans N. (14), Wichita, Kansas.—Would like correspondents from all over the world, but especially from England.

E. Dorrell S. (18), Baltimore, Maryland. —Interested in China and would like to correspond with someone there his own age.

Over 20

Arthur B. H., St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.—From anyone in distant parts of the world.

Lois R., New Orleans, Louisiana.—Interested in Girl Scouts and Girl Guides. Especially from foreign countries, from those who are interested in these organizations.

Hans D., Cottbus, Germany.—Interested in politics, books, and in Great Britain. Would like to correspond with someone in England so that he could learn English.

Eunice S., Mt. Berry, Georgia.—Interested in international affairs, music, poetry, and nature study.

Rules for Correspondences

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

How to make the Most of Leisure

Are you making the most of the leisure hours which the Bank of Free Time places to your credit each day? Are they a gilt-edged investment for you or merely hours that bring meager or no returns?

Modern men and women enjoy more free time than was ever dreamed of by those who lived a generation ago, for machines in the home, at the office and on the road have lengthened leisure hours. And with this lengthening there is coming a desire to plan free time more carefully and use it in a way that shall broaden and deepen experience.

In accord with this trend in modern thought

The Christian Science Monitor

is printing a series of 18 articles, October 23 to November 11, entitled

INVESTING YOUR LEISURE

These stories, twelve of which will be written in the United States and six overseas, will discuss the problem of the new leisure and show how it can be happily utilized to express one's individuality. Gardening, painting, sports, dramatics, dancing, handicrafts and many other hobbies and pursuits will be surveyed to show how they can be followed at small expense and with much enjoyment.

Don't be just a "sitter in the sun." Make your reservations now for this guide to happier leisure hours by signing the coupon.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Inclosed is 50c for which please send me the series "Investing Your Leisure," appearing in the Monitor Oct. 23 to Nov. 11.

Name .....

Address .....

L-2

The Home Forum

Some Things of No Importance

TWO things of no importance served today as lenses which, at the end of a corridor of past years, revealed some almost forgotten pictures.

One of these unimportant things was a bunch of caraway. I have no intention of telling how many years had passed since I had seen caraway, except as I came across it, unsought, in rye bread, until an uncle from the country stepped out of one of those sophisticated cars that make Rusticus and Urbanus one, and placed in my hand a small parcel wrapped in waxed paper. It looked like a prim Victorian nosegay, such as florists make up with little frills of paper lace around them, but Uncle said: "This is caraway from my garden. I thought maybe you hadn't had any lately!"

Indeed I had not! I nibbled at one of the spicy seeds, growing green at the tip of its umbellet, and by its magic I saw myself a child. The flavor, warm upon my tongue, was potent to show me to myself as a little girl in a blue dress, with a blue velvet bonnet framing tow-colored curls.

The little girl was sitting between her father and mother on a red-cushioned seat in a country church. She was so small that her feet did not reach the floor but dangled restlessly, or stuck out in front of her. When they did that, she kept looking at her new kid boots. Beyond the boots she saw two rusty-black hymn-books in a rack, and beyond them the back of Great-Uncle Elijah's white head and just the tip of his white beard, which he always thrust at the preacher. Beyond Great-Uncle Elijah were other heads, bonnets, collars, shoulders, passementerie bands around the backs of basques, and away up in front a tall man in a black suit on a platform behind a desk. That was Mr. Bray.

* * *

The child's father and mother thought very highly of Mr. Bray, but they had a surprising habit of letting their daughter amuse herself when Mr. Bray began his long talk. Just as the congregation settled itself to the serious business of the morning, the little girl was permitted to get down from her place, slip by her father who obligingly moved his legs to one side, and creak in her new kid boots around to Grandmother's pew on the farther aisle. No other child was so privileged. She can remember now that she wished her shoes would not squeak so loudly and call attention to her promenade.

Out in the south aisle; then back, back, miles to the rear of the little auditorium; past a pew where sat a large family of well-starched boys and girls whom she knew in school. These children, forbidden the relaxation of changing from one pew to another, contrived to let her see their looks of derision, which she pretended not to notice though she was never quite able to keep from hurrying a little as she passed them.

Beyond that point all was clear going. She skirted the huge wood stove beside which sat the grizzled and jolly sexton, she turned the corner into the north aisle and arrived triumphant at Grandmother's pew. There she had to edge by one aunt's garnet silk knees and the other aunt's less exciting skirt of gray, before she slipped, warm with the embarrassment of the journey, into the circle of Grandmother's arm.

This is where the caraway comes in.

She sat still against Grandmother's black cashmere and waited. Noiselessly Grandmother opened her bag and from it extracted something for the child. It was not always the same. It might be a pink peppermint drop, or a fragment of sugared flag-root, or it might be fennel; but more often, as the child recalls it, it was a head of caraway. Caraway was good, and it was plentiful, growing all over the space back of Grandmother's woodshed and carriage house. It was serviceable, too, for it lasted a long time. By being eaten one seed at a time, it held out until the benediction had been given, and Mother and Father were meeting Grandmother and their child at the back of the church.

There, still clutching the denuded stalk of caraway, the child heard some grown-up talk about farm and family. She waited with Mother while Father brought Grandmother's horse and surrey from the shed, then waited some more until he came with roan Jerry and the buggy. The child, wedged between her parents on the buggy seat, rode away, and Grandmother, best boots, and caraway became inseparable elements of her impression of Sunday meeting.

This scene, peopled with half a hundred sharply defined portraits, and echoing with voices and actual words, was evoked by such a trifle as a sprig of caraway.

* * *

The other matter of no importance that renewed my youth was a line on the page of a book: "the yellow melilot that might grow in a poet's dreams." It was a phrase in a magical sentence in Henry Dwight Sedgwick's beautiful *Pro Vita Monastica*.

Melilot is what we more often call yellow sweet clover. The English used to call it "King's Clover," because, said the seventeenth century botanist, Parkinson, "the yellow flowers doe crown the top of the stalkes."

Katherine Lee Bates, in the volume of verses she dedicated to her friend, Professor Katharine Coman, has spoken of yellow clover as the Puck of plants, the "wee, gold-dusty flower," the "little, gypsy, wandering blossoms," "this vagabond, unvalued yellow clover," "a peasant gadabout."

Clover we call it, but the older word melilot is much the lovelier in its sound and in the shadings of its derivation from a Greek compound meaning honeyed lotus. What can be sweeter on the speech or on the taste and smell than that?

In either name there is the same kind of magic that there is in caraway. Either name calls up a summer roadside thick grown with alder, steeple-bush, and thoroughwort, and along the margin of road and bushes a low-growing line of yellow clover. For yellow clover, sweet melilot, is, humbly, a roadside bloomer; yet not one that gives its fringe of modest beauty to a surfaced highway. It belongs to the back roads, the roads of the pre-motor period, the roads of yesterday; a road just wide enough for Farmer Lamson's buckboard to pass Farmer Vining's "democrat"; a road completely filled when Grandfather brings his loads of hay from the north mowing. There on an afternoon in late summer, the child went with Grandmother to gather sweet melilot, for a winter bouquet.

A winter bouquet!

The roadside fades, and in its place appears a farmhouse parlor. Details slowly come into focus: a rug with a yellow-eyed cat worked in black wool; an oval table with an astral lamp; a picture, framed in carved wood from the famous "Charter Oak"; a red plush banner painted in goldenrod by one of the aunts; and principally a mantel. At the center of the mantel is a huge conch shell. Exactly half way between the shell and the end of the shelf on either side is a flat china vase with top pinked out in points, like the edge of Grandmother's cookies. In each vase is a winter bouquet. The bouquets are as nearly alike as the utmost care could make them, and consist for the most part of milky-white everlasting and yellow clover. The latter becomes more fragrant as its leaves dry, and its blossoms maintain even until late in the winter a faint tinge of yellow. To give a little character to the bouquets, a spray of bitter-sweet and a few straw-flowers were added. The making of them was a ceremonial for some dull afternoon in early autumn, and from the time the China asters were all gone in the garden until the lilacs blossomed by the spare bedroom window yellow melilot and its associates furnished the floral decoration of Grandmother's parlor.

* * *

Caraway from Uncle's garden—melilot from a printed page, neither one of any importance, have given a special flavor to this day.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Young Harlequin": From a Lithograph by Thomas Handforth

THOMAS HANDFORTH, known to connoisseurs by reason of his vigorous and sensitive interpretations of life in Algiers and Morocco, Mexico and the American Northwest, has now adopted China as the scene of his activities. He went to China, as a Guggenheim Fellow in 1931, with every intention of continuing on to India, but in July 1931 he wrote to his publishers from Peking: "I plan to stay here only until the first part of September, and then go on with the cooler season to Hong Kong and points farther south. . . ."

But only a few months later he noted that: "There is much to tempt one to linger longer in Peking. It holds everything to make life pleasant for the foreigner. . . . The city is full of wondrous places to be explored, and outside the city, and in the Western Hills, wherever one may go, one can smother oneself in blankets of romance."

He soon forged another link into the chain which was fast binding him to China by taking a native house in a street called "Fresh Fish Alley." He acquired in devious ways eight goldfish, three pigeons and that whirligig of a little black dog seen in the print. The Institute of Fine Arts, organized by the local foreign colony, with headquarters in an old Chinese house, asked him to show his work. The show proved to be a success and he plunged into lithography, hampered by inexperience and material difficulties. However, after many failures, due largely to the difficulty in getting first-rate material with which to work, the obstacles were surmounted: and, on the strength of his mounting sales, he moved again: "I am leaving my cottage for a more pretentious Chinese palace—there will be a special courtyard for tigers, another for deer, one for Chi Lin, a mythological animal with a lion's head, a serpent's body, and a calf's legs, and the Grand Courtyard for lotus and weeping willow, against the background of red columns and sweeping roofs of gray tile. Wanderlust, so long my companion, has deserted me. I seldom have the desire even to go out of the gates of the city."

Later in the same year, his "palace" developed into a gallery such as would excite almost any American collector:

"I have put in indirect light, covered the walls (including all the fancy woodwork around the fireplace) with a warm gray hand-made paper, the pictures are hung matted, no frames (with the exception of one wall in narrow black frames all alike) with glass, by nails with copper heads in decorative Chinese designs. No furniture in the room but one large (four-and-a-half by ten feet) low vermilion lacquered table, the sort used in shops for mounting scrolls. The effect is as smart as any gallery in Paris, London, or New York. In any case, it's great fun being able to play with interior decorating here where the expense is so little and the possibilities so great. And one does well to be self-indulgent with space and furnishings here, as I, among many, do not expect to have such luxury elsewhere."

Mr. Handforth's "Young Harlequin" is one of the juvenile strolling players or ballad singers of which there are so many in that part of the world. Their entertainment is called in Chinese "Boats Without Water," for the reason that their main stage property is a large boat of orange cotton bunting, supported in a flimsy reed frame. However, none of the story figures in the picture, the arrangement of which is Mr. Handforth's own improvisation. The little black dog is the one spoken of earlier, and in the background is to be seen "Morning Dew," one of Tang Tai Tsung's (the first Tang emperor) six favorite horses. The print of this horse, from which the artist worked in making "Young Harlequin," is a rubbing from the original stone which now may be seen in the Pennsylvania Museum. Thus we have a fine example of Old World atmosphere, done in the best modern manner.

California Canyons

The oak- and sycamore-filled canyons are the most beautiful of the Southern California canyons; though the soft, chaparral-walled canyons would, in some lights, press them hard for supremacy of place. Nobody will ever, by pencil or brush or pen, fairly render the beauty of the mysterious, undefined, undefinable chaparral. Matted, tangled, twisted, piled, tufted—everything is chaparral. All botany may be exhausted in describing it in one place, and it will not avail you in another. But in all places, and made up of whatever hundreds of shrubs it may be, it is the most exquisite carpet surface that Nature has to show for mountain fronts or canyon sides. Not a color that it does not take, not a bloom that it cannot rival; a bank of cloud cannot be softer, or a bed of flowers more varied of hue. Some day between nineteen hundred and two thousand, when South California is at leisure and has native artists, she will have an artist of canyons, whose life will be spent in picturing them—the royal oak canopies; the herculean sycamores; the chameleon, velvety chaparral; and the wild throe-built, water-quarried rock gorges, with their myriad ferns and flowers.

At the head of Cooper's canyon are broken and jutting sandstone walls, over three hundred feet high, draped with mosses and ferns and all manner of vines. I saw the dainty thalictrum, with its clover-like leaves, standing in thickets there, fresh and green, its blossoms nearly out on the first day of February. Looking down from these heights over the whole of the ranch, one sees for the first time the completeness of its beauty. The eucalyptus belts have been planted in every instance solely with a view to utility—either as wind-breaks to keep off known special wind-currents from orchard or grainfield, or to make use of gorge sides too steep for other cultivation. Yet, had they been planted with sole reference to landscape effects they could not better have fallen into place. Even out to the very ocean edge the groves run, there purples and greens melting into the purples and greens of the sea when it is dark and when it is sunny blue—making harmonious lines of color, leading up from it to the soft grays of the olive and the bright greens of the walnut orchards and wheat-fields. When the almond trees are in bloom, the eucalyptus belts are perhaps most superb of all, with their dark spears and plumes waving above and around the white and rosy acres.—From "Glimpses of California," by HELEN HUNT JACKSON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Italian Planes at Rest on Lake Michigan

Eagles of Italy, from hill and arbor
They took their perilous flight; to nestle softly
Down one by one upon the darkening water,
In a strange harbor.
Spreading their jade-green pinions on the waves.
The restless towers and spires behold their sleeping.
O shadowy caravan,
Sleep, and sleep well
This your first night upon our rocking water,
Anchored armada of the hopes of man!

—AGNES LEE, in *Poetry*.

Velasquez Paints His Masterpiece

Las Meninas, or The Maids of Honor, in the Prado in Madrid, painted in 1656, is regarded as his masterpiece. It is perhaps the greatest interior scene that has ever been painted. The subject is the royal family; the scene is Velasquez's studio in the old palace, the Alcazar.

Tradition has it that Velasquez was painting a portrait of the king, who sat in the very spot from which the spectator is supposed to see The Maids of Honor. The little princess came in with her attendants, maids, dwarfs, and dogs, and the whole fell into a charming group.

"That is a picture!" said the king.

Obedient to his wish, Velasquez took a fresh canvas and painted the scene from the viewpoint of the king. Never was there a picture more calculated to make us forget that it is a picture. All seems perfectly unstudied and natural, but effective. In the foreground is the charming little princess with her two attendant maids, one kneeling to offer her a cup of water, and the other courtesying slightly. One of the two dwarfs, which were a part of her train, is awakening her big dog. In the middle distance is Velasquez himself, stepping back to look at the picture on his easel—presumably the portrait of the king. The king and queen are reflected in a mirror behind the artist. In the background a duenna and courtier are talking, and behind them another courtier is seen drawing back a curtain.

We know not what to admire most—the management of the foreground, the middle distance, or the background. All are alike admirable. The effect of full sunlight and of deep shadow are wonderfully rendered. We seem to breathe the same atmosphere with the royal groups, to watch the play of light on the grays and greens of the scene, almost to hear the rustle of the silken robes over the huge hoops, the stiff ugliness of which Velasquez alone knew how to make beautiful.

When the painting was finished, Velasquez showed it to the king and asked, "Is anything wanting?"

The king stood silent a moment, enchanted by the picture's vitality, its harmony of form and color. Then he answered, "Nothing but this," and taking the brush from Velasquez, he painted on the breast of the artist in the picture the red cross of the Order of Santiago.—EDNA HENRY LEE TURPIN, in "Famous Painters." (New York: Maynard, Merrill. 1906.)

ПОСЕВ НА КРАЮ ДОРОГИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИНОГДА удрученное сердце с тоской оглядывается на детские годы, вспоминая то, чему учили родители, истинные христиане, мужественные и верующие, желавшие внушить упование на Бога. Иной, может быть, скорбит о пропущенных преимуществах и возможностях, о том, что в свое время не последовал разумным советам. Другому, может быть, чувство подсказывает, что прошедшие годы благоприятствовали ему больше, нежели нынешний день, омраченный тревожными сожалениями и воспоминаниями о тех годах, когда были и кров, и дом, и обилие всего. Иов тоже тосковал о недавно пережитом, восклицая: "О, если-бы я был, как в прежние месяцы, как в те дни, когда Бог хранил меня. Когда светильник Его светил над головою моею, и я, при свете Его, ходил среди тьмы."

Подобное состояние души может быть только благоприятным при условии, однако, что, при этом, вспоминаются также слова Самуила: "до сего места помог нам Господь," ибо так укрепляется вера в Бога, и упование на Него. Благо, приобретенное в прошлом, никогда не утрачивается. Послания духовной любви по прежнему вдохновляют и благословляют, если только мы их желаем и держим в наших мыслях, выключая, при этом, все горестные воспоминания и дурные предчувствия. Мы нередко убеждаемся, что нам воздается сторицей за малейшее проявление добра в минуту бескорыстного порыва, что является существенной поддержкой в часы испытаний. Так мы познаем вечную природу духовной любви и начинаем развивать в себе это качество. Mrs. Eddy пишет (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, стр. 166) "Когда мы готовы помогать и получать помощь,—божественная поддержка близка."

Одна великодушная женщина имела обыкновение говорить, что она никогда не чувствовала себя обязанной ответить любезностью на любезность, из опасения, что это, может быть, умалит ценность полученного; вместо этого, она, в благодарность за оказанное ей внимание, проявляла любезность, со своей стороны, другому лицу. Некто, услыхав об этом трогательном выражении благодарности, научился, в свою очередь поступать дружелюбно в память о полученных любезностях. Таким образом то, что, что могло в какую-либо минуту показаться пустяшным проявлением вежливости, приобретало глубокое значение. Mrs. Eddy так говорит об этом (No and Yes, стр. 3): "Как хорошо и приятно искать благо не столько для себя, сколько для других, сеять на краю дороги для утомленных путников и верить, что Любовь вознаграждает любовь."

Научающие книгу текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" написанную Mary Baker Eddy научаются верить все больше и больше, что "Любовь вознаграждает любовь," и для них становится вполне возможным "сеять на краю дороги для утомленных путников," сеять беспредельно и щедро. Усвоение этого правила поведения совершенно изменяет наше отношение к обычному порядку купли и продажи. Иногда удивляешься если только занятья подсчетом, как часто мы употребляем слово "получать" в рутине ежедневной жизни. На самом же деле речь сведга идет о взаимодействии. Строго говоря, мы не "получаем" жильца для нашего дома, а даем дом жильцу, который, в свою очередь, дает взамен его деньги. Мы можем итти в церковь, преисполненные желания давать мысли любви, желания, заменяющего желание "получить" вдохновение и утешение. Мы, наконец, можем каждый день итти вперед с решением распространять счастье и благожелательство, продолжая заниматься нашими обычными делами.

Посев "на краю дороги для утомленных путников," покоряет страх которым обыкновенно сопровождается постоянное стремление к приобретению. Дяяние имеет свойство поддерживать и созидать. Оно пробуждает, побуждает человека, поднимает его и выводит из эгоистических размышлений, сосредоточенных на самом себе. В дающем сердце нет места для самосожаления; оно никогда не чувствует, что ему трудно; оно никогда не осуждает и не разрушает. Тот, кто дает, так поглощен своим радостным служением, что не допускает чувствования нужды; действительно, нет ухищрений, которые могли-бы лишить того, кто выполняет это, заслуженного им вознаграждения. Дяяние приносит неисчерпаемую прибыль благодати.

Будем помнить, что посев добра не ограничивается материальным обменом. Нищий при Красных дверях ждал милостыню, ибо деньги были обычным подаянием. Но Петр отвел его взор от материи, сказав: "Серебра и золота нет у меня, а что имею, то даю тебе," и этот предложенный духовный дар превошел по своему благотворному действию то, что могли дать простые монеты, ибо из рассказа явствует, что "взяв его за правую руку, поднял; и вдруг укрепились его ступни и колена." Сколько раз на день мы нуждаемся в том, чтобы поднимать друг друга "за правую руку"? Видим-ли мы истинную духовную идею, подлинного человека, Божьего творенья, и укрепляем-ли мы других этим благотворным виденьем? Каждый раз, когда мы видим нашего брата в подлином свете, ищем хорошее, поощряем и обнаруживаем в нем праведные черты характера, свойственные всем детям Божьим, мы возвышаем наше собственное представление о нем и в этой мере помогаем ему. В тоже самое время, благодаря этому усилию, мы и сами обогащаемся, ибо проявленная ментальная дисциплина приносит благородные мысли и делает наш характер зрелым.

Дающее сердце никогда не боится быть щедрым или добрым. Его радость и благодарность пребывает в вдохновении, заключающем в себе живую действенность, ибо дяяние не знает ни лени, ни равнодушия. Mrs. Eddy многому из вышесказанного подводит итог в двух коротких фразах (Miscellany, стр. 203, 165): "Доброта и благотворительность начинают с работы и никогда ее не прекращают" и "Доброта не может не получить своего вознаграждения, ибо, благодаря доброте, жизнь становится благословением."

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Dusk

The world is still.
The valley to the hill
Lifts her green arms—
The lean new moon
Walks the eternal highway of the sky—
The limpid sounds
Of sleepy birds,
Songs without words—
Drop into the pool of silence,
One by one.

Now sighing
Day departs—
Leaves on our hearts
No mark
As comes
The dark.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Sowing by the Wayside

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES, when depressed, the human heart turns longingly to teachings of childhood years, remembering the courage and faith of Christian parents, with the security and the trust in God which they sought to instill. One may yearn for past privileges and opportunities and wish well-founded counsel had been followed. Another may feel that bygone years were more auspicious than is the immediate day, and so becloud the present with uneasy regrets, thinking perhaps of the protection of home and plenty which surrounded an earlier period. Job also looked longingly at former experiences and cried, "Oh that I were as in months past, as in the days when God preserved me; when his candle shined upon my head, and when by his light I walked through darkness."

This attitude can be an aid if it recalls Samuel's declaration, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and encourages confidence and trust in God. Good gained in the past is never lost. Messages of spiritual love remain to inspire and bless, if we but search for and entertain them in thought, shutting out tearful recollections and foreboding apprehensions. It is often discovered that some bit of kindness performed in an unselfish moment returns with reinforcements of thanks, affording substantial relief in a trying hour. Thus we learn the eternal nature of spiritual love, and set about cultivating this quality. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 166), "When we are willing to help and to be helped, divine aid is near."

A generous woman used to say that she never felt obligated to return a favor to the donor, for that might seem to underrate the offering; instead, in gratitude for the consideration bestowed she would extend a kindness to another. A listener, upon whose ears this gentle expression of appreciation fell, in turn learned to do friendly acts in memory of tenderness received. Thus, what at the moment might have been deemed a trifling token of courtesy became far-reaching. Mrs. Eddy puts it like this (No and Yes, p. 3): "How good and pleasant a thing it is to seek not so much thine own as another's good, to sow by the wayside for the wayweary, and trust Love's recompense of love."

More and more, students of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, are learning to "trust Love's recompense of love," and thus find it entirely possible unstintingly, generously, to "sow by the wayside for the wayweary." To accept this rule of conduct changes one's whole attitude toward the ordinary details of buying and selling. It is sometimes startling to count how often the word "get" is used in the commonplace routine of daily living. Yet the process is actually one of reciprocation: we give the merchant money for which he gives us a commodity. Strictly speaking, one does not "get" a tenant for his property; one gives a home, for which the renter exchanges value. One may attend church with the desire to give loving thoughts superseding the desire to "get" inspiration and comfort; one may go forth daily with the determination to spread happiness and good will as he pursues his normal business.

To "sow by the wayside for the way-weary" subdues the fear that usually accompanies continual acquisition. Giving is a buoyant, constructive quality; it rouses, stirs, raises one out of selfish, self-centered ponderings. There is no self-pity found in the giving heart; it never believes it is having a hard time; it is never critical or destructive. One who gives is kept so busy with joyous serving that he never admits a sense of lack; indeed, there is no stratagem that can deprive him who serves from receiving his just reward. Giving brings inexhaustible dividends in gracious blessings.

Let us remember that the question of sowing kindness is not confined to material interchange. The beggar at the gate Beautiful was seeking alms, money being the common donation. But Peter turned his attention away from matter, saying, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee;" and the spiritual gift thus proffered was beneficent in its effects, far exceeding mere coins; for the record states, "He took him by the right hand, and lifted him up: and immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength." How many times a day do we need to lift up one another "by the right hand"? Do we see the true, spiritual idea, the real man of God's creating, and strengthen another by this healing view? Every time we see our brother aright, seek for the good, encourage and draw out the righteous traits inherent in all God's children, we have uplifted our own concept of him, and in that measure helped him. And in the same effort we find ourselves enriched, for the mental discipline exerted brings out noble thoughts and ripens character.

The giving heart is never afraid of being generous or good. Its joy and gratitude rest in the spiritual inspiration, the activity and alertness, involved; for giving knows no indolence or indifference. Mrs. Eddy has summed up much of this in two short sentences (Miscellany, pp. 203, 165): "Goodness and philanthropy begin with work and never stop working;" and, "Goodness never fails to receive its reward, for goodness makes life a blessing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Clipper

Her sails are strong and yellow as the sand,
Her spars are tall and supple as the pine,
And, like the bounty of a generous mine,
Sun-touched, her brasses flash on every hand.
Her sheer takes beauty from a golden band,
Which, sweeping aft, is taught to twist and twine
Into a scroll, and badge of quaint design
Hang on her quarters. Insolent and grand
She drives. Her stem rings loudly as it throws
The hissing sapphire into foamy waves,
While on her weather bends the copper glows
In burnished splendor. Rolling down she laves
Her high black sides until the scupper flows,
Then pushing out her shapely bow she braves
The next tall sea, and, leaping, onward goes.

—THOMAS FLEMING DAY, in "Songs of Sea and Sail." (New York: Rudder.)

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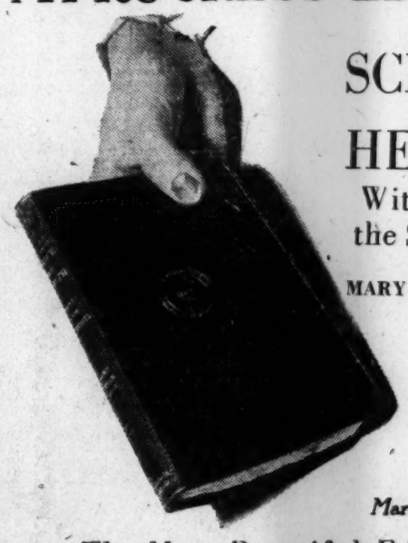

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Financial: Market Quotations

Price Movement Irregular And Trading Quiet

Profit-Taking Is Apparent in Some Sections—Utilities Steady

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Bullish fervor cooled in financial markets today, but securities generally managed to hold major portions of their yesterday's substantial gains.

Wall Street continued to watch its pocketbook with one eye and Washington with the other. Although the activity in stocks dwindled appreciably, commission houses generally voiced restrained optimism, and there was some expansion of odd-lot buying, which is always a hopeful indicator to veteran operators. At the same time, professionals accounted for the majority of transactions, and even they displayed some hesitancy in their "in-and-out" maneuvers.

Grains, cotton and other commodities were rather listless. Bonds were a little irregular. The dollar again moved up in foreign exchange dealings.

The utility shares, for a change, showed resistance while most other equity groups were inclined to relinquish some of their previous advances.

The late tone was rather easy. Losses of major fractions to a point or more were recorded by U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, New York Central, Allied Chemical, McIntyre, National Distillers, Chrysler and du Pont.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Sound Money Converts

Some brokerage circles that only recently were highly vociferous in their approval of drastic currency inflation, apparently have switched their attitude on that question. These converts to the "sound money" ranks now are arguing that dollar stabilization, instead of being an extremely bearish market factor, would be bullish in that it would indicate the Administration is confident the recovery movement is proceeding satisfactorily.

On the other hand, various Wall Street economists are decidedly hesitant in predicting the course of security prices in the event that the monetary unit is stabilized on a new gold basis. Uneasiness of speculators and investors regarding the future value of the dollar, however, is believed to have been the principal reason for the erratic behavior of stocks and bonds during the last several weeks.

The meeting today in Washington of the British delegation with representatives of the Treasury to discuss war debts was watched closely by market observers. While this meeting was of a preliminary nature, serious conversations on the debt question are expected to get under way in the next few days.

Various bankers are of the opinion that any scaling down, or settlement, of the debt problem must carry with it some agreement on currency stabilization, both as regards the dollar and the pound sterling.

Bonds Gain Moderately

The bond market extended its advance in a moderate way today, but speculative categories on the rise met some resistance in realizing sales.

U. S. Government securities worked to higher levels and most of the prime investment ratings in the corporation division appeared to meet adequate investment support.

A hesitant tone developed in secondary rails and other low and medium price issues as traders took profits after a fairly good forenoon advance. Some gains of a point or more were reduced to fractional proportions as a result of such selling.

A few carrier bonds continued to show strength, largely as a result of scanty offerings. Union Pacific 4s and Northern Pacific 4s climbed more than a point on small transfers. Boston & Maine 5s gained almost as much. Santa Fe 4½s, and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, representative members of the gilt-edge rail group, showed marked firmness.

Utility and industrial groups assumed a slightly irregular tinge, although gains outnumbered losses. American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Utility Power & Light debentures were fractionally improved, while Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s dropped about a point.

French and British Government obligations again lacked support and were rather heavy. The balance of the foreign list was firm, with German, Poland and some South American issues showing moderate gains.

Chain System Sales

Chain system sales compare:

F. W. Woolworth Co.

	1933	1932	Inc. or Dec.
Sept. Sales	$21,641,558	$19,462,786	11.2
Nine mos	170,487,343	174,100,859	*2.1

*Decrease.

Sales for August showed an increase of 11½ per cent over same month of 1932.

W. T. Grant September Sales

	1933	1932	Inc. %
Sept.	$6,423,347	$5,657,650	13½
9 mos.	51,175,528	48,644,528	5.2

August sales increased 13.8 per cent over a year before.

M. H. Fishman Company

	1933	1932	Inc. %
Sept sales	$278,115	$218,615	27.2
Nine months	1,794,490	1,744,631	2.8

Neisner Brothers

	1933	1932	Inc. %
Sept sales	$1,248,774	$1,124,748	11.0
Nine months	10,053,552	10,194,656	*1.3

*Decrease.

Bank of England

LONDON, Oct. 5—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Oct. 5, '33	Oct. 6, '32
Circulation	£373,711	£362,521
Public deposits	9,520	11,688
Private deposits	154,034	120,321
Bankers' accts	108,627	85,689
Other accts	45,307	34,632
Govt securities	81,127	67,708
Other securities	22,936	29,062
Disc and advances	11,056	11,675
Securities	11,860	17,387
Reserves	78,064	52,879
Proportion to liab	47.4%	40.0%
Bullion	191,776	140,400
Bank rate	2%	2%

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 5	Last Oct. 4
13⅜	3		Adams Express	2100	9⅛	8¾	8¾	8¾
21⅜	8	1	Adams Mills	500	17½	17	17½	
12⅛	5½		Addressograph	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	8	7¾	7¾	8
112	47½	3⅜	Air Reduction	2200	104	103	103	108
4	1		Airway Elec App	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska Juneau	11400	27⅛	25⅜	27	26½
8¼	3		Alleghany Corp	2800	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛
21	11⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	300	8⅝	8	8	8
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	4800	138½	134	138½	135¾
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123½	123½	123½	
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	800	17½	16½	16½	17¼
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	800	14½	14	14	13¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	3500	44⅞	43¼	43⅜	44¼
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	500	27¼	27	27¼	27
28½	8		Am Bank Notes	500	15¼	15	15¼	14¾
43⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	4000	41½	40¼	40¼	
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	1900	11⅜	10	10½	11⅜
64	23¼		Am Beet Sug pf	160	54⅞	53	54	55
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	33	33	33	33
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	98	98	98	98
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	5200	92⅜	90¾	92	91
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	133	133	133	
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	1700	29⅜	28½	28½	28¼
59¾	15		Am Car & F pf	300	43	43	43	
51¼	34	3½	Am Chicle	100	46	46	46	
89⅛	13		Am Com Alcohol	14200	62½	60	60	62
6	1		Am Enamelite T	300	3	3	3	3
19⅝	3⅞		Am & For Pow	4700	10¾	10	10½	10⅜
44⅞	7¾		Am & For Pow pf	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	20¼
35⅞	6⅛		Am & For Pow 6	300	15	14⅜	15	14½
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	300	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	600	40½	39¾	39¾	39¼
11½	3¾		Am Ice	1700	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	8
57⅞	26	6*	Am Ice pf	300	43	43	43	
15½	4¼		Am International	2400	10⅜	10	10	10
3½	¾		Am Lo France	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39⅛	5⅝		Am Locomotive	2900	33	32	32¾	33½
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	400	55	54	54	54½
23⅜	7		Am Metal	6700	20⅞	19¾	20⅜	21
72	15½		Am Metal 6%	500	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	8400	9⅝	9	9	9
41⅜	9⅞	9½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	23½	23	23½	20½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	21¾	20	21¾	18⅜
19	4⅜		Am Radiator	14300	14½	14	14	14½
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	7500	19⅝	19	19	19½
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	20⅝	18½	20⅝	20¼
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	36900	47¾	46	47¼	47½
97	27		Am Smelt & R pf	400	90	89¾	89¾	90
27	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	2300	22½	22	22½	22¼
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	65	63½	64½	65
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	16500	121⅜	119¾	120½	120½
25	3¾		Am Tr pe Fndrs	2400	8	3¾	3¾	8
37⅞	10		Am Type Fdr pf	100	15¾	8	8¼	16⅝
43¼	10⅞	1	*Am Wat W & E	8200	24½	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
17	3½		Am Woolen	800	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
61½	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	200	52½	52	52	51⅞
10⅜	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	300	6¼	6⅛	7⅝	8⅛
22⅞	4		Anaconda Cop	21500	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	17⅛
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	24¼	23½	23½	24
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	80	80	80	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	26½	26	26½	28
30	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	75	75	75	73¼
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	6800	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
5	¾		Armour Ill B	1700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
92	7		Armour Ill pf	2600	53¼	50½	50½	52½
9½	2		Artloom Corp	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	100	13	13	15	15
80m	34⅜		Atchison T&SF	4200	55¼	54	54¼	54½
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	200	60	60	60	59¾
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	500	35	35	35	36
26	4½		Atl Gulf & W I	200	21	21	21	
31⅞	12¾	1	Atl Refining	6700	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	28⅜
28¼	11½		Atlas Tack	1200	27½	27	27½	27½
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1900	51	47	49	50½
8	2		Austin Nichols	800	6	5⅝	6	
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	70	35	35	35	
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	3600	9⅞	9½	9¼	9½

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	12800	13½	12⅞	13	13½
37⅞	8½		Balt & Ohio	15600	28	27¼	27⅜	28
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	300	28⅛	28	28	28½
11	3		Barnsdall A	11200	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
7	2		Beatrice Cream	300	14	14	14	13⅜
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	63	63	63	
12½	3½		Belding Hem	200	9¼	9	9	9½
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
15	13¼	1½	Beni Ins Loan	1400	14½	13⅜	14	14
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	2600	16¼	15¼	15⅜	16¼
33⅛	6		Best & Co	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	26¾
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	11600	35¼	34	34½	35⅛
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	800	56	55	56	57
19¼	2½		Blaw Knox	500	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	4800	49	43	42⅝	43⅞
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	5200	24¼	22¼	23⅜	23¾
21⅝	5		Borg Warner	1900	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16½
14⅝	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	2100	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	2400	31⅛	31½	31½	32
9⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	300	6⅛	5½	5½	6⅜
60⅛	35¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	66	65	65¾	66½
13½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	400	12¾	12½	12½	12½
12⅞	7		Bucyrus Erie	300	7½	7½	7½	7¼
72	20½	2	Bucyrus Epf	10	53	53	53	
19½	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	10½	10½	10½	10
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	900	6⅜	6⅛	6	6⅜
35	3		BuddMfg pf	110	27	26⅜	26⅜	27
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
13¼	2½		Bullard	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1700	15¼	14¾	14¾	15⅛
8	1		Bush Terminal	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3
4¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	500	3¼	3	3	3
2⅝	1		Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅛	1¼		Butterick	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
43¼	8½		Buyers	2800	28⅛	27	27	28

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	200	23	23	23	23
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	2100	6⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅞
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	5500	32⅞	31¼	31⅜	32½
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	4200	14¼	13¾	13¾	14⅜
35⅛	25½	1.50b	Capital Admin pf	10	26	26	26	
103½	30½		Case Thresh	7400	70⅞	68½	69½	70¾
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	1400	21¼	20¼	21¼	21¼
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	7500	49¾	47¾	48⅜	49¾
12⅜	1½		Celotex Co pf	20	5½	5½	5½	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	34	34	34	35
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	140	94	92	94	85
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	25200	39	37⅞	38⅜	38½
21⅜	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	300	23½	22	22	21⅜
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	40	39	39	39⅜
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4900	43	42⅛	42½	42⅛
8½	1½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	3	3	3	
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & t Wst	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	9	8	8	9
11⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	900	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	5900	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10½
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	2800	10⅜	9⅛	9⅛	10
34⅜	2		Chi & N'west pf	300	16⅛	16	16	16¼
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	18
10⅛	2		Chi ock Isl & P	600	4¾	4½	4½	4½
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	400	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	600	24	22¾	22¾	23⅜
10⅛	2		Childs Company	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	102700	45½	43¾	44⅛	45⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅛
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	68½	66½	66½	
3⅝	¼		City Stores	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
2⅛	⅛		City Stores vtc	2200	2	1⅞	2	2
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	10	8½	8½	8½	
64½	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	20	65	65	65	61
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	31	31	31	31
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	600	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
26	3		Collins & Aikman	4500	21½	20½	21⅛	21½
85	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	30	75	74	75	
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
51	15¼		Colo& Southern	20	27	27	27	
42¾	12½		Colo & So 1pf	110	22	20¼	20¼	
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	17800	16⅝	14⅜	14¾	15⅜
27¾	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	300	25	24½	24½	24⅜
71½	23⅜	2	Columbian Carb	1200	54½	54¼	54¼	53⅞
19	4		Comm Credit	1700	17⅜	16¾	17	17¼
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	90	94	94	94	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	37¼	33½	35½	37
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	76500	39¼	37⅞	38	39
6½	1⅜		Comwlth & So	10200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 8pf	300	32	31	31	30
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	25⅜	24½	25	24⅞
14¾	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	300	9½	9⅜	9½	8⅞
64⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	17300	43⅜	42	42	42⅝
5⅜	2⅜		Consol Laundries	200	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
15⅝	5		Consol Oil	17200	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
106	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	106	106	106	
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
10¼	1⅛		Container A	1300	8	7¾	7¾	7¼
4½	¼		Container B	900	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	400	13	13	13	13¼
3½	½		Cont Baking B	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	2000	66¾	65½	66¾	66
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	27	25½	26	26¼
4	1		Cont Motors	800	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	10500	18½	17⅞	17¾	●17¾
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	5300	89⅝	88	89	89⅜
7½	2⅜		Coty	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
39½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	200	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	30
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	400	10	9¾	9¾	9½
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	800	39⅜	38⅞	39	40
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36	36	36	35
8⅝	1		Crown Zellerback	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
37½	9		Crucible Steel	300	23	23	23	
60⅜	16		Crucible Steel pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
4⅜	⅛		Cuba Co	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
11½	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	400	5	5	5	4½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	46½	45	45¼	46
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishing	200	20	20	20	20
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	2300	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	800	5⅜	5	5¼	5
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	200	14	13⅞	14	13½

8¾	1⅝		Daveage St	100	8	8	8	8
18⅜	6¼	.24	Deere & Co pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12
49	5¾		Deere & Co	8300	31⅞	30⅝	31	32
93¾	37⅜		Del & Hudson	800	64¼	63	63¾	64½
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	5400	29½	28½	28½	29⅜
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	65¾	65½	65½	65
33⅞	10		Revos & Ray A	1500	32¾	32	32	32¾
29⅝	17½	1	Diamond Match	800	26⅜	26	26⅜	25⅝
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29¾	29½	29¾	30
39½	12	1½	Dome Mines	8900	38⅞	36¼	38⅝	36½
18¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2100	14¼	13½	14	13⅝
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	12400	78½	76¼	78	78
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	113	113	113	111½
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	1000	94	94	94	96

89¼	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	80	79¼	79¾	79¾
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	13½	12½	12¾	13
23	5		Eitingon S pf	100	15	15	15	
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	600	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	5200	18⅜	17¼	17½	18½
8¾	1		Elec Boat	1500	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
4¼	1		Elec& Mus Ind	1200	3	3	3	3
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	2200	7¾	6⅞	7	7
26⅛	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	100	15⅜	15⅜	15½	14⅞
32¾	6½		El Pw&L ½%pf	400	13½	13½	13½	13½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43	43	43	43
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	100	6	6	6	6
49⅞	15		Engineers PS ww	300	19¾	19¼	19¼	20
47	13½		Engineers P S 6%	400	20	18	20	
18¼	3		Eureka Vacuum	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
23¼	2½		Erie RR 2pf	500	13	12½	12½	12
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	900	16⅞	16½	16½	17¾
25¾	3¾		Erie RR	1900	16¾	16¼	16¼	17⅜
7½	⅞		Evans Products	400	4½	4½	4½	4½

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	200	7	7	7	
14½	4¾		Fed Lt & Trac	300	8½	8	8	
11¾	¾		Fed Motor Tr	200	6½	6½	6½	
6¾	1⅝		Fed Water Serv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	2⅞
30	13½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	25	25	25	
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	26½	26	26	26
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	24⅜
70⅜	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	51	49	49	50
●8⅛	7½		Florsheim Shoe A	300	13	14¾	15	
19	2½		Follansbee B	100	9	9	9	
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	1200	16	15	15	15½
26⅛	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅜
23⅜	2		Foundation	100	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
19	12½		Fox Film A	700	16½	16	16¼	16⅝
47⅜	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	3800	44¾	43½	44⅜	44⅝

20⅞	6½		Gamewell	10	16½	16½	16½	
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
42¾	13½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2600	32½	31¾	32	32½
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	2200	18⅜	17¼	17⅝	17
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	1700	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104½	104½	104½	104½
10½	2⅛		Gen Bronze	700	7	6½	6½	6½
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
30½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	15200	20⅝	20	20½	20⅞
12¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sv	900	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	4200	36½	35¼	35¾	35¼
2⅞	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
4⅛	3⅛		Gen Gas & E cv pf	300	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	800	65¼	64¼	65½	63⅞
106½	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	69500	31⅜	29⅞	30⅛	31¼
95	65⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1100	90	90	90	89½
10⅛	2⅞		Gen Out Ad A	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
24	5½		Gen Out Ad A	400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
17	3¼		Gen Print Ink	20	12½	12½	12½	
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	37¼	36½	36½	37
23⅛	8		Gen Realty	300	3	2	2	2
38½	9⅜		Gen Steel Cas pf	10	30	30	30	
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	13½	13	13	13⅝
75	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	600	58	56

Financial: News and Comment

Canadian Prime Minister Sees Recovery Ahead

Mr. Bennett Asserts Data Show Clearly Upward Trend in Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 5—"In Canada we are now on the road to recovery. The road may be long and progress may be slow, but the events of the last six months appear to demonstrate with increasing clarity that the downward trend has come to a definite stop and that an upward trend is now in progress."

With these optimistic words the Prime Minister, Mr R. B. Bennett, announced last night the offer for public subscription of the 1933 refunding loan. The amount of the loan, interest rates and the price at which it will be put on the market will be announced in detail by radio in a nation-wide hook-up next Monday night, by Mr. R. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, from Ottawa and Mr. Bennett from Winnipeg.

Upward Trend Unmistakable

Continuing his statement, which will appear in the press as an advertisement of the loan, Mr. Bennett said:

"The evidence of improvement is written in the statistical facts of our industry and trade. These records show that our general economic condition reached its lowest point during the month of February last, and that today we are definitely above that level following a recovery which has been gradual but persistent and unmistakable.

"The index of our physical volume of business, which represents virtually the economic pulse of the nation, stood last February at 67.1. For August, the most recent month for which the index is available, the figure was 89.9, an improvement of approximately 34 per cent.

"Wholesale prices, in which even minor changes are highly significant, have risen over 9 per cent, or from an index of 63.6 last February to one of 69.4 in August.

Employment Gaining

"Employment, although still at a regrettably low level, has, nevertheless, been gaining steadily for the last five months. On the basis of partial reports from industrial employers some 116,000 persons have been added to pay rolls since last April. An estimate by the bureau on a more comprehensive basis places the total increase in employment at 246,000 during the same period.

"Our external trade figures are equally encouraging. Both exports and imports have risen, with the former showing the more rapid increase. As a result, Canada had a favorable trade balance of over $114,000,000 in the 12 months ended August 31 this year. For the corresponding period last year the favorable balance was only $38,000,000, and in the two previous 12-month periods instead of favorable figures we had unfavorable balances of $45,000,000 and of $103,000,000 respectively."

Grigsby-Grunow September Output Best Since 1931

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—September represented the fourth consecutive monthly increase in radio shipments and the best month since 1931, according to a statement issued by Leroi J. Williams, vice-president and general manager of the Grigsby-Grunow Company.

"Over 51,000 sets were shipped in September," said Mr. Williams, "and our daily shipments last week reached a total of more than 4000 sets a day. At present we are producing at the rate of about 3500 a day.

"Our unfilled orders total over 64,000 radios, and we now have 5800 employees working night and day shifts in order to fulfill the demand for our new merchandise. Volume of distributors' orders approximate three times that of last year, and in the face of our tremendous production there is a great sustained demand for both radios and tubes."

Authorize Polish Loan of $20,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A decree authorizing the issue of a national loan of 6 per cent at the nominal value of 120,000,000 zlotys in gold (approximately $20,000,000) was given out recently by the President of the Polish Republic.

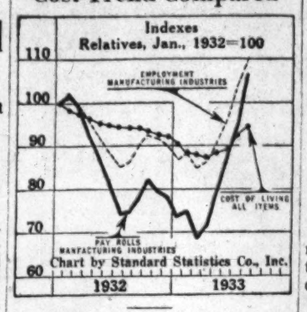
The sale price of the 6 per cent bond may not be lower than 90 zlotys a hundred. The capital and interest is secured by the whole mobile and immobile fortune of the State. The first coupon is payable July 1, 1934; the last, Jan. 2, 1944. The 6 per cent bonds of the national loan have all the rights of ward papers and may be used as guarantees. Subscriptions were opened from Sept. 28.

Today's Gold Price $31.55

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Today's newly mined gold price was announced by the Treasury as $31.55, a decrease of 24 cents an ounce as compared with yesterday's quotation.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Pay Roll and Living Cost Trend Compared



THE above chart indicates the trends of employment, pay rolls and living costs, and emphasizes the rapid improvement in workers' purchasing power since early spring. The cost of living declined steadily throughout 1932, reaching a low point in April, 1933, but this decline was far exceeded in severity by increasing unemployment and wage cutting.

Since the banking holiday, employment has gained by about 2,800,000, or 30 per cent, while average weekly industrial pay rolls (on the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index) have increased approximately $22,000,000, or 55 per cent.

Says Satisfactory Trade Volume Is Likely This Fall

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Current influences on the course of business during the next few months are set forth by the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, as follows:

"With a normal upward impulse in business and industry due to make itself felt within a few weeks, some anxiety is naturally felt as to whether the full upswing normally to be expected will materialize. The rise from March to July in industrial production ran far in excess of normal, being powerfully stimulated by inflationary influences. These latter are still operative, but nominally at least they exist now in the form of "credit expansion" rather than the far more powerful "currency inflation." Pending more conclusive evidence to the contrary, it is reasonable to assume that the normal upswing in autumn business, plus the outside stimulus to be provided by government loans and other credit agencies, plus enlarged incomes on the farms, should produce satisfactory results from the volume standpoint.

"A somewhat more doubtful situation exists with regard to corporate profits during this period. Costs have risen substantially in numerous industries, notably those in certain heavy lines, and forecasts of fourth quarter profits have had to be revised downward. Since the inauguration of the NRA program, however, it has been perfectly clear that the manufacturer and business man was to be asked to act as underwriter for higher wage payments, taking his chances (as underwriters must) on recovering his outlay with a profit later on. Therefore, there is nothing particularly surprising in the fact that one of the first effects of the codes will be to curtail profits."

London Loan Offering Sold in Half Hour

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The latest of a series of big conversion loans offered on the London market, New Zealand's £5,000,000 3½ per cent bonds, was snapped up in half an hour today, duplicating the success achieved by Canadian, Australian and British Treasury loans in recent weeks.

The New Zealand issue is for converting a similar amount of 5 per cent bonds. Due in 1949 and 1954, the new loan was issued at 97.

Investment Trust Adds To Security Holdings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—September sales of Quarterly Income Shares totaled 824,237 shares, thus bringing the total number of shares outstanding on Sept. 30 to 10,631,398 shares, according to the monthly sales report issued today by Mr. Benjamin F. Castle, vice-president of Administrative and Research Corporation, sponsors of the investment fund.

Holdings in the common stocks of the 35 companies on the investment list were increased from 291,853 shares on Aug. 31 to 317,811 on Sept. 30, Mr. Castle stated.

Insurance Stocks Move in Narrow Range

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 — The New York City insurance stock market tended toward lower levels during September, Hoit, Rose & Troster reports. Market action, however, was steady and the range comparatively narrow.

The weighted average of 20 active issues opened Sept. 1 at 35.89, reached the month's high of 36.32 on Sept. 11, but declined to the month's low of 32.97 on Sept. 21. The list closed Sept. 30 slightly better at 33.34.

Amoskeag Company

Amoskeag Company, the holding company, reports for the year ended June 30, 1933, net income of $524,887 after all charges and taxes, compared with net income of $867,594 in 1932 and with $852,803 in 1931. Preferred dividends paid the past year amounted to $260,000 and common dividends $180,362, resulting in a deficit of $15,475. This compares with balance to surplus of $82,142 in the year previous and $199,760 in 1931.

Avers Deflation Policy Is Chief Bar to Recovery

Committee of the Nation Says Government Must Encourage Price Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Deflation marches on, says the Committee for the Nation, commenting on recent developments.

"So far, the principal measure since March 4 to restore the price level was the unplanned separation of the dollar from gold," says the committee. Subsequent depreciation of the paper dollar has reflected the judgment of international bankers that the dollar cannot be restored to its old gold content.

"The monetary powers delegated by Congress have been unused, while administration policy has been concentrated upon the hopeless effort to create order out of the inherently chaotic price and consumption declines of deflation.

"Administration policy, instead of being directed to restoring the price level quickly to a point where our people would be solvent, has left business and banking paralyzed under deflation. Private initiative is throttled. Debt burdened economic groups become increasingly dependent upon government loans. Instead of restoring prices by removing the monetary cause of their fall, we try to readjust them by bureaucratic control. Where that does not suffice, we resort to crop destruction. Already government propaganda is beginning to obliterate from the public mind the fundamental truth that work and production are the source of wealth.

Deflation Still Rules

"Deflationists concentrate their influences upon Washington to deter the President from taking any monetary action to restore the price level.

"On the same day, the United States Conference of Mayors, meeting in Chicago, announces that 1500 governmental units are in default and calls for legislation to permit municipalities to go through bankruptcy. Also, it is announced that 50,000 children must be sent home from school because, in one of the richest states of the Union, Ohio, taxes cannot be collected even for school purposes.

"This is only symptomatic—a typical consequence of a senseless deflation senselessly prolonged.

"Until and unless the general price level is raised, these inevitable results of the deflationary policy will be multiplied and intensified. We cannot restore legitimate values by teasing suggestions of future monetary action.

"High expectations and a promise of a dollar 'in the near future' that would do economic justice have buoyed people until now their patience is overstrained. There is danger that a revulsion of feeling will make all leadership more difficult.

Tax Strike Ominous

"The Committee for the Nation regards as ominous reports of organization spreading through the West to declare a strike against all tax, interest and other debt payments. Such movements are much easier to forestall than to put down when started. If the feeling spreads that it is futile to hope for relief from the constituted leaders of the country, such mass psychology may take possession.

"The most severe suffering from delay in restoring the price level affects the states of the South and West, whose mandate replaced the deflationary policies of the previous Administration. There is unfortunately a growing feeling in some parts of the country that the President's advisers speak for the New York Federal Reserve and the viewpoint of Montagu Norman in their recurring attempts to tie the dollar to the pound in a sugar-coated stabilization.

"While deflation continues under a depressed price level, the most essential institutions that our country has developed—municipal governments, banks, business enterprises in which men of initiative have used capital to further new developments—are being disintegrated by the abnormal purchasing power of our dollar.

Need Higher Prices

"A higher price level, which alone can support our public and private debt structure, cannot be rebuilt nor sustained without monetary action to reduce the abnormal purchasing power of the dollar. What we have gained by cutting loose from gold is being offset by following the advice of deflationists. Far greater gains could have been made by direct monetary action to increase the dollar price of gold—that is to cut the gold content of the dollar—sufficiently to offset the world-wide abnormal value of gold and actually give us the promised 1926 price level.

"Under President Hoover, when the R. F. C. was initiated, we tried to borrow our way out of the depression on a small scale. We are now trying the same deflationary philosophy, but with more show and publicity, and on a somewhat larger scale.

"Millions of thrifty, hard-working citizens who believed in the principles of our institutions have, because of their confidence, lost their farms, lost their homes, lost their savings. Scores of thousands are being added to their number every month by the senseless continuance of deflation and resistance to all monetary measures to correct an abnormal dollar.

"The penetrating truth of Theodore Roosevelt's observation is applicable now. He said:

"'Very few statesmen have the vision to foresee and the courage to lead in timely action. They wait and delay until the march of events has passed and forced them to move.'"

Declares Equalization Fund Needed to Protect Dollar

Institute Says Wide Fluctuations Likely Until Control Is Established—Dollar Undervalued Due to Capital Flight and Repatriation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Pointing out that the present weakness of the dollar is having an adverse effect upon business conditions, the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin, suggests the establishment of an equalization fund, to protect the dollar from raids abroad.

"At the present time, the dollar is unprotected in the world's market," states the bulletin. "Any increased demand for foreign exchange in the United States or any increased supply of dollars abroad immediately leads to a depreciation of the dollar. Similarly, any unexpected demand for dollars abroad or any unexpected supply of foreign exchange in the United States leads to a rapid appreciation of the dollar. These wild fluctuations have an adverse effect on business conditions both here and abroad.

Basis for Stabilization

"It is not unlikely that the Government of the United States, in order to do away with unnecessary fluctuations of the dollar, will establish an equalization fund with the view of controlling the movement of the dollar. Such a step would seem advisable in that it would enable the Government to lay the foundation for a de facto stabilization which must precede any legal stabilization.

"If the Government, on the other hand, does not adopt such measures, continuous fluctuation of the dollar is to be expected until the Government declares at what point the dollar will ultimately be stabilized.

"The dollar is intrinsically strong and undervalued in the world's markets. The United States has a favorable balance of trade, and, in addition, the usual increased demand for American goods in the fall makes a further demand for dollars in the near future certain.

"The real causes for the weakness of the dollar are: (1) Flight of American capital; and (2) repatriation of foreign capital. Americans who believe that the Government will engage in inflation and that the dollar will ultimately be revalued at 50 per cent of its original gold content are endeavoring to transfer their capital abroad.

"Although there are certain restrictions on the flight of capital, these have so far not proved effective, so that there are still many ways for Americans to transfer their capital. The amount of American capital transferred abroad in recent months has been estimated at between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000.

"Of equal importance is the repatriation of foreign capital. A number of foreigners placed their funds in American securities in the belief that the depreciation of the dollar would bring about a rapid upswing in prices of American shares and equities. Although prices of securities in the United States are at present substantially higher than in March, their value, if converted into gold, is actually smaller. Hence, foreigners, particularly those residing in gold countries in order to avoid further loss, have been selling a considerable portion of their American security holdings and converting the dollars into their own currencies.

"These two factors are primarily responsible for the weakness of the dollar. The question arises whether the United States Government is in a position to counteract the outflow of gold. Considering the huge amount of gold kept by the Reserve banks and the favorable balance of trade of the United States, it is clear that the United States can at any time it desires stop the depreciation of the dollar.

Could Prevent Too Rapid Rise

"A mere indication on the part of the Administration that the dollar will not be devalued would immediately result in a tremendous inflow of funds into the United States and would soon bring the dollar to par.

"It is clear, however, that such a policy is not contemplated by the Administration because a sharp upswing in the value of the dollar as measured in gold would immediately result in a decrease in prices of commodities. It has been suggested, therefore, that the United States Government establish an equalization fund as was done in Great Britain.

"The establishment of an equalization fund would enable the Government to control the movement of the dollar. As a matter of fact, it is generally believed that the mere existence of such an equalization fund would remove some of the uncertainties which exist at the present time concerning the dollar and would result in a return flow of American capital.

"One of the first tasks of the equalization fund, if established, would be to prevent the dollar from appreciating too rapidly. The equalization fund could accomplish this through the selling of the dollar and the buying of foreign exchange.

"Such a move would lead to the accumulation of large foreign balances by the equalization fund which in turn would enable the latter to protect the dollar from any raids from abroad."

The World's Business

Buy Now

ON MONDAY the "Buy Now" campaign is to be inaugurated. From Washington comes the news that the drive will be conducted without benefit of ballyhoo. It would be better so. Ballyhoo is a social danger which never fails to have a reaction. In spite of the President's warnning that "we cannot ballyhoo ourselves into prosperity," it certainly figured in the recovery program, and the country is now feeling the reaction. People were coaxed into patriotic buying. They were bludgeoned into buying because "these prices will be 100 per cent up by fall." August figures for retail trade, consequently, looked very hopeful. In department store sales, dollar value increased 6 per cent over July, after seasonal adjustment. Then came the reaction. The public, with its characteristic common sense, began to resist the marking up of certain prices which seemed unduly inflated. For the first half of September sales of the leading department stores in the metropolitan area of New York were 7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. This was the retribution of ballyhoo. Now there are many retailers left with stocks on hand which they bought in anticipation of skyrocketing demand. Today a storekeeper, in telling me about the experiences of the stores in his vicinity, said "A lot of them have been 'stuck.' Luckily for me, I hadn't the cash to lay in extra stock." "Then ballyhoo does you no good," I queried. "Not a bit of good," he responded. "What we want is to see the public regain its old buying power and then to see it spend normally." For four years retailers have seen the public lose buying power and scrimp in order to conserve what remained.

* * *

Confidence

Confidence, basic requirement of a business upturn, mustn't be mistaken for ballyhoo. All the conditions are present which should promote real confidence and sustain it. Of main importance is the development of security, without which you cannot have confidence. The major fact of today is that, pending natural revival, the Government is assuming responsibility for John Doe's welfare, and is doing everything in its power to assist revival in both agriculture and industry. In connection with the "Buy Now" campaign, this should help the man who, having now got the money, has been pondering whether or no to buy that extra pair of pants that he has promised himself for a year past. He should go out and buy it!

Devaluation

This does not mean that all the necessary steps have been taken to promote confidence. The advent of vigor in Government is not enough. Nor is it enough to point to the turn in the business cycle observable in the industrial countries. One of the greatest needs of the times is the definition of monetary policy. Last March there were three reasons for leaving the gold standard. One was the necessity for giving the recovery program elbow room. Another was that money was being hoarded or exchanged into gold. The third was that the buying power of gold had risen so high that it had deranged all debtor-creditor relations. Elbow room has been obtained and hoarding has been replaced by the transfer of money back to goods and services. Economic life has been released from its golden fetters in so far as the dollar is no longer linked to gold at the old parity. But formal action has still to be taken in re-establishing a new parity. No question before the Administration is more important than this. There are still a few orthodox bankers and economists who believe that the old parity should be restored. That would mean that the dollar would have to be hoisted up out of its present 35 per cent depreciation. Since the depreciation has been the occasion for much of the rise in security and commodity prices, such a step would put the country through a new deflation. Happily these hairshirt conservatives are not in control of policy. The Administration seems to be committed to devaluation, if only by force of circumstances. What should be the new fixed rate between the dollar and gold? It is probable that stabilization at present open market levels would promote deflation. Much of the speculation which has sustained a higher price level would be withdrawn. But one doubts whether the President will stabilize at the full 50 per cent allowable under the inflation powers which Congress vested in him. The next question is: "When?" Since President Roosevelt is reputed to be anxious to enlist the confidence of private capital, the sooner the better. In many quarters he was expected to make some definition of policy last Monday at Chicago. Investors have shown that they require a surer dollar before they will sink their surplus dollars into investments. But, parallel with time, the Administration must consider how devaluation shall be accomplished. By unilateral or by international action? It would be better for this country and for the world if the step could be undertaken in harmony with Great Britain and France.

H. B. E.

Railroads Ready To Buy Supplies Of Steel Rails

But Eastman Warns That Loans Depend on Fair Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The Federal Government has taken an important step as intermediary between the railroads and the steel industry in an effort to bring the latter, prominent among the so-called "heavy industries," back to normal and thus give an impetus to the whole business recovery program.

A list of 47 railroads ready to buy 844,525 tons of steel rails and 245,221 tons of fastenings has been sent by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, railroad coordinator, to the four companies which produce steel rails with the request that they submit bids at the earliest possible moment. Plans for this deal were laid some days ago by President Roosevelt, and a group of steel executives.

The four companies equipped to make rails, the United States Steel, Bethlehem, Colorado Fuel and Iron, and Inland, were informed by Mr. Eastman that the base prices to be submitted should be below rather than above $35 a ton. Only the Pennsylvania Railroad did not stipulate that there must be a price reduction from the present $40 level. The public works administration intends to make loans to the railroads for taking up the bids if the prices quoted by the steel companies are satisfactory. If the steel companies feel they cannot meet the railroads' price, Mr. Eastman suggests that "the way to clear up the point is to afford the government accountants an opportunity to examine the books and records of the steel companies.

"The Government believes that the contribution which it is thus making to the common good in the emergency should be met in like spirit by the industries affected, and unless such a spirit is manifested in the base prices submitted, there can be no assurance that the loans will be made," Mr. Eastman warned in his letter to the steel companies.

Prices on the fastenings will not be requested at the present time, because their manufacture is not confined to the four large companies addressed in Mr. Eastman's letter. Later all concerns selling fastenings will be given an opportunity to submit prices.

When the rail bids for the rails have been received, the lowest price submitted will become the prevailing price and orders allocated among the four companies according to point of use and transportation costs.

The price of steel rails is considered one of the outstanding examples in the United States of continued price pegging on a large scale. From the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, to the war, the price of steel rails was fixed at $28 a ton, although the general trend of wholesale prices was upward. During the war the price was increased several times, averaging around $57 in 1918. After the war for 10 years it remained at $43. Since October, 1932, it has stood at $40, dropping only 7 per cent, compared with a general wholesale price decrease of 35 per cent. Before the slump, the railroads bought about 2,000,000 tons of rails a year, but their purchases recently have fallen far below that amount. Many economists feel that recovery will lag until the heavy industries operate at least at normal.

Drive Against Gold Hoarders Near End

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings announced today that the Government's drive against gold hoarders had nearly been completed.

During the past week, he said $111,590 in gold had been turned in. This removed 46 names from the list of persons alleged to have hoarded gold in their possession.

Still remaining to be investigated are the names of 26 persons supposed to have between 100 and $1000 in gold and 44 persons supposed to have more than $1000. How many of the 46 actually were found to have hoarded gold was not revealed.

The names of the 44 charged with having more than $1000 have been sent to the district attorneys with instructions to investigate. Mr. Cummings added that where the charge is substantiated orders will be given to prosecute. The names are not being given out, since it remains possible that some of the number are innocent.

September Auto Output Far Above 1932 Month

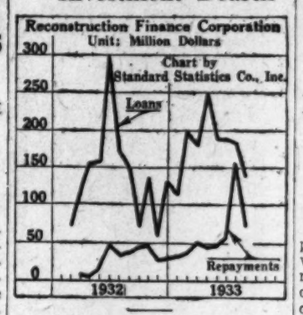
September automobile production by members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce amounted to 139,153 cars and trucks, against 173,172 units in August and 47,897 units in September, 1932, according to an estimate by the chamber. All important motor producers, with the exception of Ford, are members of the chamber.

Decrease in September from August was 20 per cent and the increase over September, 1932, was 190 per cent. Including the estimate for September the output by chamber members for the first nine months of the year was 1,294,582, an increase of 54 per cent over 841,552 units in the like period of last year.

Continental Gas & Electric

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—Continental Gas & Electric Company reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31 net of $2,491,246 after taxes, interest, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends and minority interest, or $13.21 a share on 166,579 shares of 7 per cent prior preference stock, against $2,955,582 or $20.97 a share on prior preference stock in the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1932. Practically all the common is owned by United Light & Railways Company, a subsidiary of United Light & Power Co.

R. F. C. Loans Offset Investment Dearth



THE chart of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans presented above shows one of the principal offsets to the decline in private investments of new capital, but RFC advances can hardly be regarded as capital in the true sense, and the funds of the corporation are increasingly earmarked for non-productive credits.

The main hope of breaking the jam in the long term capital market consists in the probability that the Administration will shortly see its way clear to move in the direction of a definite monetary policy, thereby removing much of the uncertainty which has held new investments in check.

Farm Credit Loans Break All Records During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 12 Federal land banks during the month of September, 1933, made loans totaling more than half as much as was loaned by them during the entire year of 1932, according to an announcement made by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Loans numbered 4390 for an aggregate of $14,021,775. This amount also equalled nearly half of the total of all loans closed during the first eight months of this year, from January to August, inclusive.

The progressive increase in the volume of loans closed during the last four months shows that the number in June was 1079 for $3,906,290; July, 1132 loans for $3,985,718; August, 2140 for $7,240,370, and September, 4390 loans for $14,021,775. Loans closed in September are thus more than twice the number of those closed in August.

Mr. Morgenthau announced that during the last four days of September the banks reached a volume of more than a million dollars of loans a day.

New England Leads Other Sections In Country's Output

In its current "Summary of New England Business" the National Shawmut Bank of Boston reports that despite the slight reduction in productive activity during August the rates of operation in New England remain at high levels.

This higher rate of production in New England than in other sections of the country, the bank states, reflects the impetus given to industries producing consumers' goods by the anticipation and realization of the NRA program. The textile industry of New England was especially benefited by the elimination of low-cost competition by mills in other sections of the country.

The first phase of the NRA program in New England during August, the bank reports, was reflected in gains in employment, pay rolls, department store sales and in the volume of building contracts. The rise in department store sales in New England indicated substantial improvement in the distribution of goods to the ultimate consumer.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, Oct. 5—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 16
ACCOUNTS can be opened and deposits and withdrawals made BY MAIL. Operated under strict Mass. laws. No stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. $1 opens an account. Interest paid on $3 or more. Accounts opened in one name or joint accounts in two names.
Write for folder, "From an Idea to a Personal Service"

79 YEARS of Service to Depositors
OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL
Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.
WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail
WOBURN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 7

LEGAL NOTICES

A meeting for the nomination of directors will be held at the bank on October 9th at 4.30 P. M.
SUFFOLK CO-OPERATIVE BANK
By Ernest A. Hale, Clerk
44 Bromfield Street, Boston

Living Expenses Rise Faster Than Wages of Workers

Purchasing Power of the Individual Earner Slightly Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK — The purchasing power of the individual industrial wage-earner, as measured by average real weekly earnings, declined 1.8 per cent in August, according to the data of monthly changes in wages and cost of living compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The total purchasing power of the industrial wage-earning population increased in August, because of an increase of 8.6 per cent in the number of employed workers, but the purchasing power of the individual wage-earner diminished, because of the rise in living costs. While average actual weekly earnings increased slightly, 0.5 per cent, the cost of living rose in greater degree, 2.3 per cent. The net result was a loss of 1.8 per cent in purchasing power for the individual worker.

"In the first three months of the business upturn that began in April the trend of real wages, or individual purchasing power, was upward, says the Board. "Average real weekly earnings increased 6.2 per cent in April, 7.8 per cent in May, and 9.6 per cent in June, the percentage increase in each case being measured from the level of the preceding month. The cost of living started to rise in May and continued upward in June, the increase in each month, however, being less than 1 per cent.

"Meanwhile, the National Industrial Recovery Act, one of the main objectives of which is to build purchasing power by raising wage levels and spreading employment, became effective June 16, although the first code was not approved till one month later, July 16. The President's Reëmployment Agreement was launched July 27.

"In July the advance of real wages, or individual purchasing power, was checked. Average real weekly wages remained practically stationary in July. The cost of living rose 3.2 per cent in July. In the next month, August, the upward trend of real wages was reversed, and for the first time since March the Conference Board figures showed a decline in average real weekly earnings.

"Briefly, what has happened to individual earnings and purchasing power of industrial workers is this: Living costs, rising steadily, have overtaken and passed weekly earnings in the upward movement of wages and prices, the rise of weekly earnings having been checked by reduction of working hours. As a result, average real weekly earnings have declined. The average industrial wage-earner was worse off in August than in July, so far as the purchasing power of the contents of his weekly pay envelope was concerned."

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today totaled 9230 bales, of which 7672 were sold. The selection offered for sale was good and met with brisk general competition. Medium and inferior kinds, however, were an exception and frequently were withdrawn owing to low bids.

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
Complete Prospectus sent on request.
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
83 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

$100 grows to $2,279
$100 deposited at this bank when it was founded in 1859 would today, if dividends had been allowed to accumulate, have grown to $2,279.40—an increase of 2179%—all earned by the magic power of compound interest.
Our Trustees have declared a dividend for the quarter ending September 30th at the rate of 3% per annum. This is the 171st of an uninterrupted series of dividends paid to our depositors.
Interest credited from day of deposit
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 73rd St.
New York City

New York Wins Second Game Of World Series

O'Doul Starts Fireworks Which Defeat Washington in Sixth Inning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Hal Schumacher, a young right-handed pitcher who has not yet reached his twenty-third birthday and who only recently completed his schooling at St. Lawrence University, stepped to the center of the baseball stage, yesterday, at the Polo Grounds, and led the New York Giants to their second straight victory over the Washington Senators in the World Series competition of 1933. For the second time the National League champions received brilliant pitching, and once again they had things nearly all their own way. The final score was 6 to 1.

This second successive triumph gives the Giants a tremendous edge as the series shifts to Washington. In an effort to win yesterday's contest, Manager Joe Cronin of the American League titleholders sent his star right-hander, Alvin Crowder, against the New Yorkers; but Crowder's curves failed to stop Bill Terry's club. Only once before in the history of the World Series has a club lost the first two games and then come back to win. That was in 1921, when the Giants lost the first two to the Yankees and then won the series, 5 games to 3.

Great Rally in Sixth

The Giants clinched yesterday's struggle with a thrilling rally in the sixth inning which netted six runs. It was the most sensational uprising the October classic has seen since the Athletics scored 10 runs against the Cubs in the seventh inning of the fourth game in 1929.

The most important hit in that big inning, and what was probably the turning point of the game, was contributed by Frank O'Doul in the rôle of a pinch hitter. Moore started the attack with a single to left. Critz tried to sacrifice, but forced Moore at second, Kuhel to Cronin. A long looping double to left by Terry put Critz on third and an intentional pass to the hard-hitting Mel Ott filled the bases.

It was then that Manager Terry made a strategic move, sending the left-handed-hitting O'Doul up to bat in place of right-handed George Davis, the percentage being in favor of a left-hander connecting against a right-handed pitcher. Crowder threw two strikes past O'Doul; but the next one that came over shot out into center field for a clean single, and two big runs came in. That hit gave the Giants their tying and winning runs and started the downfall of Alvin Crowder.

Jackson, Mancuso, Schumacher, Moore and Critz followed O'Doul's hit with singles and the Giants had six runs. Crowder stayed in the game until Moore collected his second hit of the inning and then Al Thomas relieved him. Sam Rice batted for Thomas in the seventh inning and Alec McColl, the veteran rookie from the Texas League, finished the game.

Although Schumacher showed signs of wildness at times, he pitched a great game—his first appearance in the big series. He walked Myer, Washington leadoff man in the first inning, which looked very bad at the time; but which apparently did not mean a thing. Goose Goslin scored Washington's only run in the third inning, lifting one of Schumacher's inside curves into the upper right-field stands. It was his first hit of the series and looked for a time as though it might be the difference between victory and defeat. Schumacher was in trouble in the sixth when the Senators filled the bases; but a resounding shout went up from the New York rooters when he fanned Bluege for the final out. Only two men reached first base after that, Rice on a single in the seventh and Manush on another single in the eighth. The Giants promptly erased Manush and Cronin with a fast double-play, Jackson to Critz to Terry.

Hits Are Well Divided

Batting honors in yesterday's game were quite evenly divided. Mel Ott, who made four successive hits in the series opener on Tuesday, went hitless against Crowder and McColl. However, twice he accepted bases on balls. Joe Moore led the New York attack with a pair of singles, while Terry's double was his team's longest drive. Goslin's smash in the third and his single to right center in the sixth accounted for two of the five Washington safeties.

Cronin and Manush, both of the Senators, contributed the fielding features of this second contest. In the fourth, the young Washington pilot made a one-handed pickup of Jackson's hard smash and threw him out by a wide margin. Manush ran far and fast for Mancuso's long drive in the eighth. Another smart play came in the second inning, when Bluege stopped Mancuso's hard grounder and held runners on second and third while throwing out his man.

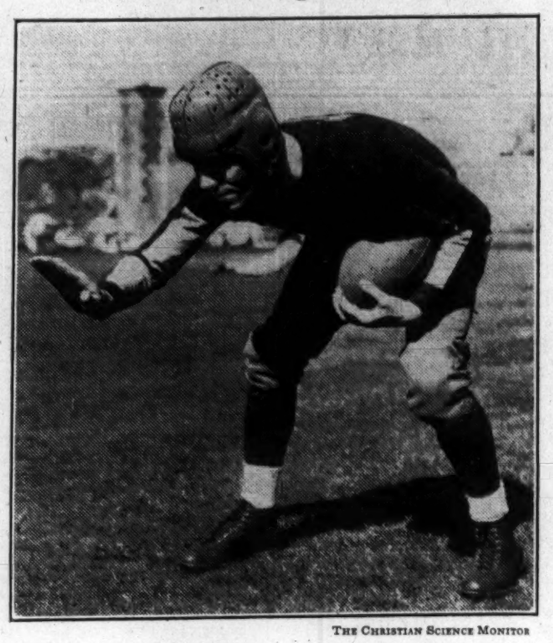
Best Play of the Series

Perhaps the best play of the series so far, however, was made in the big sixth-inning rally, with Mancuso and O'Doul the chief factors. With Jackson on first and O'Doul on third, Mancuso caught the Washington defense asleep with a well-placed bunt toward third base on which O'Doul crossed the plate with New York's fourth run. Crowder fielded the ball, but threw to Kuhel too late to catch the hustling Mancuso. A few moments later, Crowder was under the showers.

Those two games at the Polo Grounds ran Washington's streak of successive World Series defeats to five; for in the 1925 classic against the Pirates, the Senators dropped the last three contests. The games also extended New York's string of World Series victories at the Polo Grounds to three.

The scene of the 1933 struggle now shifts to Washington, where the third, fourth and fifth, if necessary, games will be played. The Senators have their backs against the wall and if they come back, Joe Cronin will be even more

Leader of a Big Ten Eleven



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Herman J. Walser '34, University of Illinois

of a "boy wonder" than he is at the present moment. The score:

New York Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Critz, 2b	3	1	1	1	1	3	0
Terry, 1b	4	1	2	2	10	0	0
Ott, rf	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
Davis, cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
*O'Doul	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Peel, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson, 3b	3	1	1	1	1	5	0
Mancuso, c	4	1	1	1	4	1	0
Ryan, ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Schumacher, p	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	32	6	10	11	27	14	0

*Batted for Davis in 6th.

Washington Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Myer, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Goslin, rf	4	1	2	5	0	0	0
Manush, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	0	0	3	4	0
Schulte, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	3	0	0	0	15	1	0
Bluege, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Harris	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewell, c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
‡Bolton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crowder, p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Thomas, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Rice	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
McColl, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	5	8	24	13	0

†Batted for Bluege in 9th. ‡Batted for Sewell in 9th. §Batted for Thomas in 7th.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	x—6
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in—Goslin, O'Doul 2, Jackson, Mancuso, Schumacher, Moore. Two-base hit—Terry. Home run—Goslin. Sacrifice—Jackson. Double plays—Cronin, Myer and Kuhel; Jackson, Critz and Terry. Left on base—Washington 7, New York 6. Bases on balls—By Schumacher 4 (Myer, Bluege, Manush, Kuhel); by Crowder 3 (Ott 2, Critz). Struck out—By Schumacher 2 (Cronin, Bluege); Crowder 3 (Moore, Schumacher, Ryan). Hits—Off Crowder, 9 in 5 2-3 innings; off Thomas, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off McColl, 0 in 2 innings. Wild pitch — Schumacher. Losing pitcher — Crowder. Time of game—2h. 9m. Umpires—Plate, Moriarty (A. L.); first base, Pfirman (N. L.); second base, Ormsby (A. L.); third base, Moran (N. L.).

Old Referee System Changed by Patrick

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (AP)—Changes in the refereeing system of the National Hockey League were outlined here yesterday by Frank Patrick, managing-director of the league, who will have sole control of referees.

The old system of a referee and a judge of play, with the former calling penalties and the latter offsides, has been scrapped. Under the Patrick system there will be two officials, one a referee in charge of the game, the other, an assistant.

The ice surface will be divided into two zones. One official will handle the game in one-half the rink and the other will have charge of the other half.

Patrick believes that under this system an official always will be on top of the play to call offsides and fouls and see whether or not goals are scored.

World Series Statistics

by the Associated Press

Standing of the Clubs

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
Washington	0	2	.000

Second game figures:

Paid attendance, 35,461.
Net receipts, $145,095.
Advisory council's share, $21,764.25.
Player's share, $73,998.45.
Each club's share, $12,333.07½.
Each league's share, $12,333.07½.

Two game totals:

Attendance, 82,133.
Net receipts, $329,163.
Advisory council, $49,374.45.
Players' share, $167,873.13.
Each club's share, $27,978.85½.
Each league's share, $27,978.85½.

Chicago Intracity Series

	Won	Lost	P.C.
White Sox	1	0	1.000
Cubs	0	1	.000

Result Oct. 4

White Sox 3, Cubs 2.

White Sox Take First Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—The White Sox, defending the title, won the opening game of the city championship series, defeating the Cubs, 3 to 2. They played before 14,565 at Wrigley Field. An error at shortstop started the Sox offensive in the second inning. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	9	0
Cubs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	2	6	1

Batteries—Jones and Berry for White Sox; Bush, Nelson and Hartnett for Cubs.

National Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Portsmouth	3	0	0	1.000
Chicago Bears	2	0	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1	.667
Boston	1	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	.333
Brooklyn	0	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	0	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	1	.000
Green Bay	0	1	2	.000
Chicago Cardinals	0	0	2	.000

Result Oct. 1

Boston 21, Pittsburgh 6.

West Point Defeats Lehigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 5—The United States Military Academy opened its soccer season of 1933 yesterday with a 3-to-1 victory over Lehigh. R. C. Boys '35 broke away in the second period and got a clear shot for the goal that gave the Cadets a 1-to-0 lead at the half. Midway through the second period Boys again scored. A. J. Standing '34 came back a moment later with a point for Lehigh. B. B. Bruce '34 scored for Army almost at the end of the game.

W. L. Veeck Passes

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago Cubs, passed away today.

Illinois Hopes Built on Last Fall's Experience

Twenty-Six Lettermen for Coach Zuppke to Form Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 5 — A courageous University of Illinois football team will carry the Orange and Blue into battle on the gridiron this fall. This team will "be smart, stubborn and will play heads-up football," says the Illini coach, R. C. Zuppke.

"Our boys showed great spirit in their comeback last season," he said. "They learned a lot of football and they will look at their opponents with different eyes."

The Illinois coach expects to depend largely upon last year's squad for his strength this season. Few replacements will come from last year's freshman squad.

Depend on Beynon

For the leadership of the 1933 Illini much depends on J. T. Beynon '35, who Zuppke will use as his first-string quarterback. He has a good head, lots of confidence, and enthusiasm which sets the keynote for the rest of the team.

F. E. Froschauer '35 will play at half and many times will be found on the receiving end of passes from Beynon. He is quick and elusive, a good open-field runner, and a fighter. At the other half "Zup" will probably use either C. P. Portman '35 or J. K. Snook '34, a fullback on last year's team. L. L. Lindberg and G. E. Hays are two sophomores who have shown great promise but need experience. F. I. Craven '35, R. S. Minsker '34, Charles Andrews '35, S. F. Steib '36, E. G. Van Orman '36, A. O. Adams '35, and J. D. Amerman '36 are other backs with varsity possibilties.

At fullback D. F. Cook '34, a veteran halfback during the past two seasons, has the inside edge over his captain, H. J. Walser '34. Cook is counted on for his offensive ability, while Walser will see plenty of action because of his defensive ability. Others fighting for the berth are E. R. Snavely '34, F. L. Seamans '35, and J. A. Fischer '35.

If Zuppke needs quarterback reserves he will turn to P. W. Gibbs '35 as his first choice, although Earl Jansen '36, F. R. Leonette '36, and C. W. Gano '36 are all aspiring for the position.

With one or two possible exceptions the Illinois line, too, will be composed of veterans. F. E. Frink '34 and T. C. Straw '34 with I. D. Schustek '34 are the outstanding ends. E. H. Dykstra and W. H. Waller are two sophomores Zuppke expects to develop with experience. W. H. Russell '34, V. J. Van Meter '35, G. O. Strode '34 and D. A. O'Neill '34 are other candidates.

Several Tackles Striving

For tackles Zuppke will probably use A. A. Antilla '36 with either B. A. Cummings '35 or E. R. Gragg '35. H. M. Palmer '35 has also shown well in the preseason practice sessions. J. A. Hoeft '35, R. D. May '34, A. W. Hahl '35, M. H. Markworth '36, and C. F. Hyink '35 are not being overlooked by the Illini coach.

A sophomore also appears to have won a place at guard. C. W. Kuhn '36 and C. A. Bennis '35 are being groomed for that position. C. S. Galbreath '36, C. L. Piatt '35, A. J. Kowalski '35, H. O. Petty '34, and G. E. Abraham '35 are five men pushing the first mentioned for a place on the team. Edward Gryboski '36, H. O. Johnson '35, W. E. Pickett '36 and W. C. Kurtz '35 are other competitors.

R. J. Bloom '34 is Zuppke's first choice for a center. Then there are W. A. Hedtke '34, a letterman, Galbreath, R. C. Wright '36, or possibly Bennis, who may be used at that position.

In all there are 26 lettermen on the Illinois squad. On their shoulders rests the success or failure of the '33 season. Coach Zuppke is planning on their ability with a few additions from the sophomore ranks.

Wales Defeats Scotland

CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 5 (Canadian Press) Wales administered Scotland's second defeat in international soccer matches this season when the Welshmen withstood a furious closing attack to win, 3 to 2, last night. In the first of the international soccer battles Scotland had been beaten by Ireland, 2 to 1. The Scots were aggressive, but the Welshmen's play was more finished, and 45,000 crowded into Ninian Park for the evening engagement saw an exciting battle.

Amateurs to Join Americans

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 5 (Canadian Press)—Dave Schriner, star left wing of the Calgary Bronks, amateur hockey champions here last winter, and Fred Hergert, center of the Drumheiler Miners, have joined the professional ranks and will leave Friday for New York to try out with the Americans.

Senators Again Take Early Lead Against Giants

(Continued from Page 1)

and went to second on a wild pitch. Jackson walked, the fourth ball being low and inside. Mancuso hit to Cronin and the Senators engineered a double play that ended the inning, Cronin to Myer to Kuhel. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Washington—Bluege doubled down the left-field foul line, the ball was only inches inside the chalk mark as it sped past third base. Sewell bounced to Critz and was tossed out at first, Bluege going to third. Whitehill grounded to Fitzsimmons whose throw to Jackson failed to catch Bluege as the latter slid back into the bag. It was a fielder's choice and Whitehill reached first. Bluege scored on Myer's double along the firstbase line, Whitehill pulling up at third. Goslin lifted a high fly to Moore and Whitehill was thrown out at the plate on a fine throw to Mancuso, completing a double play. One run, two hits, no errors, one left.

Third Inning

New York—Ryan hit a looping drive that Myer caught with his gloved hand in short right center. It was a spectacular catch. Fitzsimmons slashed a base hit on a drive that bounced off Manager Cronin's arm. Moore hit the first ball pitched to Cronin, and Fitzsimmons was forced at second, Cronin to Myer; but Moore beat the relay to first. Critz singled sharply over second, and Moore raced all the way to third. Terry grounded out to Kuhel, unassisted. No runs, two hits, no errors, two left.

Washington—Manush grounded to Ryan and was thrown out at first. Cronin dribbled a grounder to Critz and was an easy out. Schulte poked a hit past Terry for a single. Kuhel grounded to Jackson and Schulte was forced out at second on the throw to Critz. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Fourth Inning

New York—Ott fanned, swinging at a high hard one. Davis rolled out, Myer to Kuhel. Jackson lashed a double to deep left center. Mancuso hoisted a high fly to Schulte. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Washington — Bluege rolled to Ryan, who made a nice throw for the putout. Sewell hit the first ball to Davis in deep center field. Mancuso made a nice catch of Whitehill's high foul at the edge of the Giants' dugout. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fifth Inning

New York—Ryan grounded out on the first ball pitched as Whitehill made a leaping one-hand stop and then threw to first. Fitzsimmons grounded out, Bluege to Kuhel, who made a nice catch of the third baseman's wide throw. Moore bunted to Whitehill and was thrown out at first. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Washington—Myer fanned, taking a called third strike. Goslin lifted a high fly to Davis who took the ball in right center. Manush hoisted to Ott. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Sixth Inning

New York—Critz grounded out, Bluege to Kuhel. Terry grounded out on the first pitched ball, Kuhel making the putout unassisted. Ott struck out for the second straight time, swinging wildly at a high curve. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Washington—Cronin cracked a single to right field. Schulte lifted a short foul that Terry grabbed. Critz made a circus stop, backhanded, on Kuhel's sharp grounder and tossed to Ryan for a force out of Cronin at second base. Kuhel was thrown out trying to steal, Mancuso to Ryan. No runs, one hit, no errors, none left.

Seventh Inning

New York—Davis got his bat in the way of a slow ball, and it rolled to Whitehill, who made an easy putout at first. Jackson clouted a long fly to Manush. Mancuso rapped a grounder to Bluege and was tossed out. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Washington—Bluege popped to Terry, who backed up into the grass to make the catch. Sewell dribbled a roller that Ryan failed to stop near second base and it went for a single. Whitehill rolled out, Critz to Terry, Sewell advancing to third and scoring on Myer's single to right. Goslin fanned, swinging at a fast knuckle ball. One run, two hits, no errors, one left.

Pick-Ups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 5

THE brilliant pitching which carried the Giants to their National League championship has continued through the World Series. In the first two contests, the Washington batters have made only 10 hits, five in each game. Hubbell's performance Tuesday was little better than Schumacher's great showing yesterday.

As usual, Nick Altrock and Al Schacht did their clowning before yesterday's game. Incidentally, Altrock is the real veteran of the series. He was with the Senators back in 1924 and '25, but his classic history goes all the way back to the White Sox of 1906, who defeated the slugging Cubs in the series of that year. He beat the great Mordecai Brown in the opening game, 2 to 1, and started the White Sox on their trail to victory.

Greentree Proves Victory Deserved By Winning Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Greentree proved that its victory over Templeton in the opening game of the national open polo championship was not a fluke, when it won its way to the final round of the handicap section of the tourney for the Waterbury Cups, yesterday, by the full amount of its handicap, 4, winning by a score of 16 to 12, at the Sands Point Club, to which the game had been transferred.

Once more it was the Texan, Cecil Smith, who stood out as the leader, though his associates participated better than in the open. This was necessary, as Templeton played a far better game. After making up the amount of the handicap early in the second chukker the Texans held Greentree even until early in the sixth. But Smith broke loose at that point, and though the battle for the balance of the period was fought all the way, his wallops put Greentree into a lead that it never relinquished.

John Hay Whitney, captain and organizer of the winners, also showed well, though in the earlier part of the game his shooting was wild. A curious feature of the game was the scoring of a goal for Greentree by Stewart B. Iglehart, when the Templeton No. 3 sent the ball between his own posts in an attempt to clear.

The final will bring the same teams that fought the final of the open, Greentree and Aurora, together on Sunday, with Greentree in receipt of a one-goal handicap. This will be played at International Field, Meadow

Monty Waterbury Memorial Cups—Semi-final Round

Pos.	Greentree	Templeton
No. 1	J. H. Whitney	Michael Phipps
No. 2	Cecil Smith	W. F. C. Guest
No. 3	Gerald Balding	S. B. Iglehart
Back	Ivor Balding	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Greentree 16, Templeton 12. Goals—Smith 3, handicap 4. Whitney 3, Gerald Balding 2, Ivor Balding, Iglehart for Greentree; Guest 5, Iglehart 3, Phipps 2, Rathborne 2 for Templeton. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Earle W. Hopping. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Coast Tennis Now In Semifinal Round

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (AP)—British tennis stars meet Californians in the women's singles semifinal of the forty-fourth Pacific coast championships here today.

Dorothy Round, who eliminated Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., 6—3, 6—1, in a quarterfinal match, contests with Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles. Mary Heeley faces Alice I. Marble, San Francisco. Miss Heeley advanced to the semifinal by a 6—2, 6—3 victory over Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, yesterday.

The two California semifinalists had little trouble defeating western quarterfinal opponents.

Lester Stoefen, blond Los Angeles giant, and Joseph Coughlin, San Francisco, clash in the first semifinal match in men's singles.

I. Itoh, Japanese Davis Cup star, fell in a quarterfinal match before the superior play of Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 1—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Attendance Falls Off

BUFFALO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Attendance at the Little World Series between Columbus of the American Association and Buffalo of the International League tapered off at the end, unfavorable weather being a chief factor. A mere handful of fans saw the deciding game—3424—compared with one crowd of 22,000 in the play-off with Rochester. The total paid attendance in the eight games here and at Columbus was 46,922 and the cash receipts, minus tax, were $49,507. The Columbus players split $10,926, while the losing Bisons divided $7991. Each club shared to the extent of $11,193; $7426 went to the leagues and $1465 to the association.

Bruins Trade for Gracie

The Boston Bruins have acquired Bob Gracie, left wing, from Ottawa in trade for Perk Galbraith, Alex Cook and Ted Saunders. Gracie played a little over two seasons of big-league hockey with Toronto, being sent this summer to Ottawa in a deal for Hec Kilrea. Galbraith played six years with the Bruins; while Cook, a young brother of the Ranger Cooks, and Saunders played center and right wing, respectively, for the Bruin Cubs. Gracie is light, but will add speed to the Bruins.

Mrs. Austin Wins Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 5—Mrs. George L. Austin of the Hartford Golf Club, and champion of Connecticut, won the Endicott Trophy golf tournament at the Worcester Country Club links, yesterday, with a card of 170. Mrs. Frederick Davis of the Massasoit Country Club, winner of the trophy last year, was tied for seventh with a card of 182.

Gray Wins Senior Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 5—Col. Alexander P. Gray of the Arcola Country Club won the senior golf championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association at the Montclair Country Club, yesterday, with a card of 164 for the 36 holes of medal play. T. Henry Clarkson of the Old Belleclaire Golf Club was second with 166.

Kinder Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 5—John Kinder, who has held the title twice, set a new competitive course record for the Ridgewood Country Club, yesterday, when he won the qualifying-round medal in the 1933 New Jersey P. G. A., championship, with a card of 145. He made his record score yesterday, when he did the second 18 holes in 70, one stroke under par.

Player Control Voted Out

At a secret meeting between Dean Frederick R. Rogers and the Boston University football players yesterday a vote was taken and the major points of player control were voted out. The resignation of Capt. Alfonso Aliberti, and the refusal of the players to elect a new captain, brought the issue to a head and the experiment of player control in Boston University football is a matter of past history.

The Stamp Corner

Conducted by Frank L. Wilson

MANY collectors have been collecting stamps on which marine views are shown. There are quite a number of these stamps and a very interesting collection may be formed, the stamps being mounted on album pages and the marine view written up and described. The Cook Islands have just issued two more pictorials of the current set, the 2½c blue and black and the 4 p blue and black, both showing views of the island's harbors.

Austria has issued a set of six stamps to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks. These stamps were sold at double their face value by the post office.

Germany has printed the first changes of color of the Hindenburg type, 4 pf slate blue and 15 pf claret.

Luxembourg surcharged the 40c orange value of the 1921-22 issue with the new value of 35c and used this stamp in connection with a special cancellation in honor of the National Philatelic Exhibition held Aug. 12 to 22.

Roumania

A commemorative set of three values was issued to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the town of Sinaia, the summer residence of the Roumanian royal family. The values are the 1 L violet, 3 L brown and the 6 L orange.

Switzerland has printed advance proofs of the designs for the four new semi-postals to be issued Dec. 1. These are the 5c + 5c green, Waadlanderin, 10c + 5c violet, Woman of Bern, 20c + 5c red, Woman of Tessin, and 30c + 5c blue, a portrait of P. Gr. Girad.

Italy

Four stamps were issued by Italy in connection with the University Olympic Games held at Torino. The stamps are the 10c brown, 20c orange red, 50c violet and the 1.25 L blue.

Russia has issued eleven more values to its Ethnographical set. This makes a total of 19 values so far. Two more values are expected. The new values are the 1 K brown, 5 K violet, 6 K blue, 7 K brown, 9 K ultramarine, 10 K dark brown, 14 K green, 15 K brown, 15 K green, 15 K red and 20 K blue.

Philippines is to have a new set of pictorials for regular postage duty. This set is to be of eight pictorial designs. The 2c shows a portrait of Dr. Jose Rizal, the 4c a woman carrying palay cuttings and standing beside a carabao representing agriculture in the islands, the 6c a native girl, the 8c pearl fishing, the 10c a view of Fort Santiago, the 12c a salt spring in Salinas, the 16c landing of Magellan, the 20c Juan de la Cruz, the 26c rice terraces, the 30c an historical compact, the 1 P the Barasoain Church, the 2 P the Battle of Manila Bay, the 4 P Montalban Gorge and the 5 P George Washington on horseback. This set was the work of the local artists, Fernando Amorsolo, Fabian de la Rosa, Juan Arellana and Guillermo Tolentino.

Monaco for the first time has issued an airmail stamp. This stamp is a provisional overprint on the 5 fr green and rose of the 1924-26 issue, the overprint being an airplane and the new value of 1.50 fr in black.

Liechtenstein

A special set of three stamps has been issued to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Prince Francis. This set issued on Aug. 28 was limited and the supply sold out on the first day of sale. The values are the 10 Rp violet, 20 Rp carmine and the 30 Rp blue.

Netherlands will issue two stamps for the proposed experimental flight to be made at the end of this month from Amsterdam to Batavia, Dutch Indies, and return. The new stamps will both be of 30c value, one for the flight to Batavia and one for the return flight to Amsterdam.

Réunion

A very attractive set of 22 values has been issued for this French Colony. There are three general designs, the 1c to 30c values picturing the Cascades, the 40c to 1 fr picturing a view of Salazie, the lake of the water fowl and the Piton d' Anchain, the 1.50 fr to 20 fr the front portico of Leon Dierx Museum.

United States

Byrd Stamp—A special three-cent postage stamp is being prepared for use in commemoration of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition and will be for use on letters mailed through the "Little America" Post Office near the South Pole.

The stamp will be the same size and shape as the special delivery stamp and the color blue. In the center of the stamp is a large globe and the routes of the several Byrd flights are depicted by dotted lines. Above is the inscription "Byrd Antarctic Expedition II." The proposed flights to the Antarctic and the South Pole are also indicated and the location of Little America is marked by a solid dark circle.

Collectors desiring "Little America" cancellations may send any number of desired addressed covers under separate wrapper plainly marked "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, c/o Postmaster, Norfolk, Va.," in time to be received not later than Oct. 8. The expedition maxkes a service charge of 50 cents per cover so your covers should be accompanied by a postal money order remittance of 53 cents per cover, made payable to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, Norfolk, Va.

Covers sent after Oct. 8 and before Nov. 10 should be mailed to the "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, c/o Postmaster, Washington, D. C.," from which point they will be forwarded to the "Little America" post office for postmarking and return.

The new 5 cent blue Kosciusko stamps will be issued Oct. 13 and first-day sales will be made at the post offices of Chicago, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Kosciusko, Miss. Six in all. On Oct. 14 the stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency and post office at Washington, D. C., and at other post offices as supplies will permit.

Stamp Clubs

The fall season brings plenty of activity. It is a good season for the formation of stamp clubs. In many cases there is the will to do this but not the knowledge of just how to form the club and how to go about conducting its meetings in an interesting and intelligent manner.

A brochure on "Forming a Stamp Club" has just been published containing not only information on how to form the club, conduct its meetings, entertainment and auctions, but also a model set of constitution and by-laws. Here in brief form the sponsor and adviser of both junior and senior clubs will find a wealth of information. The writer of this column will be glad to send a copy without charge to any reader interested in the formation and conductance of a stamp club. Please give details of your club and inclose return postage.

[Questions and Answers about the Graf Zeppelin and Byrd expedition issues were published in the Mail Bag last Thursday.]

Salary Contest Won By Windsor Teachers

WINDSOR, N. S., Oct. 5 (AP)—Teachers of Windsor Academy have won their salary battle. The school board decided today to restore the 2½ per cent cut that caused the teachers to refuse their September checks last week.

The cut was decided upon last May, and the teachers flatly rejected the checks on the ground they had not been "officially notified." Today's action placed them on the salary basis called for in their contracts.

By-Plays

Reducing the Scrimmaging

LESS scrimmaging, the order issued by Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy, is no doubt welcomed by the players at University of Chicago. Important games have been lost in scrimmages through incapacitating valuable players; but many coaches think a lot of it is necessary to develop condition and timing. Coach E. C. Hayes at Indiana University was the first in the Big Ten to adopt a reduced program of scrimmage. Shaughnessy and Hayes both coached Louisiana teams before coming to the Big Ten. They play good football down there, and Indiana has done well under Hayes. Maybe Dixie will teach the North something about training for its own game.

* * *

Great Shows for the Money

Perhaps never before has football assumed the importance in the United States that it has assumed this season. Every college and university is hoping for a great team. Great teams usually mean good financial return, and the treasury coffers of the majority are seeking funds to prevent or offset deficits. It so happens that the football fans of the Big Ten are fortunate. Michigan, Purdue and Ohio State promise great elevens. Others in the Big Ten show near greatness, and all-in-all it looks like many star attractions are billed for all the money the Midwest fan can dig up.

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SHOPPING GUIDE
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FRIDAY, OCT. 6
Choice of: Soup, or Grapefruit or Tomato Juice Cocktails. Choice of: Hot Duck Sandwich, Brown Gravy, Potato Rosettes, Fresh Cranberry Sauce, or, Fillet of Haddock au Gratin, Parsleyed Potato, Buttered Beets, or, Fresh Vegetable Plate, or, Home Made Sausage Patties, Cole Slaw, Candied Sweet Potato, Rolls and Butter.
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An Unfailing Source of Pleasure at little expense. Start a collection. An absorbing, entertaining, educational pastime for the young as well as the adult. Our Illustrated Booklet telling its many benefits included FREE with 100

India Question Stirs Conference Of Conservatives

(Continued from Page 1)

important pronouncements may be made by senior members of the party.

Youth to Put Motion

On the other hand the initial motion on which the debate starts is to be sponsored by an Oxford University undergraduate, Mr. K. R. F. Steel-Maitland, who puts forward a not very generally held thesis to the effect that change in the Versailles Treaty should be postponed until the parties to that famous pact reach "a substantial measure of agreement in respect of the revision."

Weighty criticism of the Government's policy toward India is indicated in resolutions sponsored by Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Knox and other left wing representatives. Here a definite clash of opinion exists amongst Conservatives as to how fast and how far pending constitutional reforms in Britain's great eastern dependency ought to proceed. The Government's point of view is indicated in motions which, while noncommittal as to ultimate decisions, give general support to the measures so far taken.

The chief of these motions is put forward by Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, M. P., on behalf of the Birmingham Unionist Association.

"This conference," it says, "cordially approves the action the Government in its decision to submit the projected scheme of constitutional reform in India to a joint committee of both houses of Parliament: expresses its warm appreciation of the lofty sense of public duty which has animated the members of the joint committee in the conduct of its deliberations; and offers its congratulations to the Secretary of State for India upon the success which has attended the administration of Indian affairs since he assumed office."

House of Lords reorganization and the speeding up of slum clearance are among other topics touched upon in private member motions.

More authoritative pronouncements are reserved for the closing day of the conference when Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the party, is to give an address.

A report presented to the conference by the party executive sums up what has already been done by the National Government. This report calls attention to the substantial increase during the past 12 months of 650,000 in the number of persons in employment. It associates this cheerful fact with the introduction of tariffs which it says has contributed £24,000,000 to the last budget besides transferring to British factories much business, especially in coal and textiles, previously in the hands of foreign competitors.

The report claims that the Government "has given farming its rightful place as the greatest single industry in the country." It promises "the maintenance at home and within the Empire of a practical policy designed to insure the maximum improvement possible in the difficult world conditions of the present time."

On the question of disarmament, the statement is made that the Government has not allowed itself to be discouraged by the difficulties in the way of a general agreement and "in addition to putting forward its own proposals has never relaxed its efforts to find common ground for an all-round curtailment of the armed forces of the nations."

The conference is being attended by 1700 delegates from all parts of Britain. Its chairman is Sir Geoffrey Ellis, M. P.

Belgian Attitude Typifies Tension

(Continued from Page 1)

repatriated operates as a check upon the exuberance of nationalism.

The case of Danzig is also hopeful. Here a definite improvement has lately occurred in relations between the German inhabitants and Poland. This has followed a National Socialist victory at the polls in June, 1933, at Danzig, where the resultant local administration under Dr. Hermann Rauschning has shown wisdom and moderation in handling a previously prickly situation.

In the Saar the chief element of friction is to be found in competing German and French electioneering for a plebiscite which is to be held in January, 1935, by the existing League of Nations administration of that territory.

The plebiscite is to decide whether the Saar is to continue under the League of Nations or is to be handed over to either Germany or France. The issue has been taken up by the German National Socialists as a challenge to their entire system. All the leading members of the Berlin Government, from Herr Hitler and President Hindenburg downward, have been participating in the campaign.

Violence in the Saar District

Fierce local passions have been aroused. Violence on the frontier has occurred. Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany, speaking at a great electioneering demonstration at Niederwald on the German side of the Saar border on Aug. 27 said:

"We desire an understanding with France on all questions, but never will Germany renounce the Saar district any more than the Saar will abandon Germany."

In the case of Austria the situation has been only partially mitigated by authoritative pronouncements from the Berlin Government that no annexation is to be attempted. On the other hand friction has been definited reduced by recent moves by Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria in the direction of establishing closer relations on the part of his administration with right wing political groups in Austria.

Two schools of thought have meanwhile arisen in Europe upon the question of how to deal with the international problem which these happenings present. One of these schools sees chiefly the need for mobilizing world opinion to reprobate nationalistic deeds of violence for which it holds the present rulers of Germany answerable in larger or in smaller degree. The other would act upon the supposition that these rulers are sincere in their protestations of good intention. It would endeavor, therefore, to help them to make good their words.

General Classified

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Delightful old homestead, modernized, 4 open fireplaces, excellent cuisine; every opportunity for rest and recreation; private school on same estate offers French, Art, Music and other interests; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—Extra money; wonderful assortment 21 folders; sells $1, costs 50c; 3-way plan; also everyday, gift wrapping boxes; good commissions; spare-full time; experience unnecessary. L. C. ROSS CO., 30 Vesey St., New York City.

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-39, Watertown, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES to sell Guaranteed First Quality Stockings direct to consumer; excellent repeat business; previous experience not essential; liberal commissions; investigate. STERLING STOCKING MILL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH woman, B. A. London, experienced teacher, traveled, will undertake tutoring or chaperonage; piano, Leschetisky method, French; riding, swimming. V-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $60, 8 $65; steam heated, some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 536 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1439. Free auto service.

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BOSTON, Back Bay, 26 Belvidere St.—Newly renovated 4-5-room apartments, steam heat, janitor service, $40-$45; near the Christian Science church.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 9 and 11 Centre St.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, private bath; other rooms running water, home cooking; central location; large porches, garage; moderate rates; tourists accommodated. Longwood 9055.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking; garage. Telephone LONg. 8737. MRS. STRATTON.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Room in private home, furnished with twin beds or as living room; unfurnished if preferred; kitchen privileges optional; only roomer. Tel. Midwood 6-7665.

HOLLIS, N. Y.—Furnished room, homey atmosphere, every convenience, reasonable. FISCHER, 88-54 204th St.

N. Y. C., 509 West 122, Apartment 3 (near Broadway)—Single room, homelike; radiator in room, large closet; only roomer; refined surroundings; reduced rental. Cathedral 8-8050.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th (Apt. 6-W)—Double, single rooms, modern apartment, ladies only. French spoken. $6.00 up.

N. Y. C.—Sunny room, homelike, all conveniences, only guest; gentleman preferred; $5 weekly. 60 W. 107th (Apt. 6-A).

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED in the suburbs of Boston, room in practitioner's home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

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AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Make money with our superb folders; 21 original creations $1.50; sample on approval; superior Mother-of-Pearl engravings; personal greetings; 60c economy box; novelties; member N. R. A. SUNSHINE ART STUDIOS, Dept. C, 630 Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

WOMEN—Sell full fashioned hosiery; also lingerie at cut rate prices; excellent commission. Part time permitted. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, 4 in family, New York suburb. Write Box B-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

REFINED couple going south would assume active charge of private home, hotel or apartment house; broad experience. Manager The Mir-a-Mar, Ocean City, New Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, 54, with experience as casualty insurance underwriter, also some experience selling advertising desires position; will consider any reasonable offer. 3 Maple Road, Weston, Mass.

MAN, 35, Columbia University graduate, wishes secretarial, clerical, accounting work or other business connection. Write Box C-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALES or executive services and moderate capital to invest in business needing both for expansion or for marketing new product; location New York. Write Box M-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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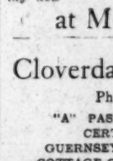

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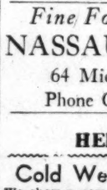

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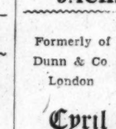

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Daily Features

All Nature

Mockernut

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mockernut is the most abundant member of the hickory family south of New England. In the valley of the Ohio and in Missouri the tree reaches its greatest height, 100 to 110 feet, with a trunk three feet in diameter.

Unlike the shagbark hickory, whose bark hangs in great shreds, the bark of the mockernut is unusually smooth and marked lengthwise with close wavy furrows, a distinctive characteristic. The twigs are very coarse, somewhat like those of the horse chestnut, but the manner of branching saves the tree from the rigid appearance of the horse chestnut, especially in winter.

Like the shagbark, the wood of the mockernut is of value in the manufacture of tools, farm implements, walking sticks, baskets and other things that require great strength, toughness and light weight. In tests the tensile strength of hickory wood has been found equal to that of wrought iron of the same dimensions.

Where it is plentiful in eastern North America, mockernut hickory serves as an excellent firewood, burning with great brilliancy and giving out a hot flame. The range extends from central New England to Florida, and westward from southern Michigan to Texas.

When speaking of hickory nuts, almost everyone means shagbark nuts. Mockernuts, however, are sweeter, although a tough shell and comparatively small kernel forces them into second place. Horticulturists have eliminated seeds from oranges, taken the prickles off cactus plants and other useful things by cultivation and artificial selection. Why not experiment on the mockernut hickory?

Worth Knowing

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MOBILE TELESCOPE HAS BEEN MADE BY S.M. STOODY OF CALIF. IT CAN BE TRANSPORTED TO POINTS WHERE ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Gems From Shakespeare

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
—*Hamlet, Act 1, Scene III.*

Ceremony was devised at first
To set a gloss on faint deeds—hollow welcomes,
Recanting goodness, ere 'tis shown;
But where there is true friendship, there needs none.
—*Timon of Athens, Act I, Scene II.*

"Few words," quoth she, "shall fit the trespass best,
When no excuse can give the fault amending."
—*The Rape of Lucrece.*

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.
—*Measure for Measure, Act. I, Scene IV.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops.
—*Romeo and Juliet, Act. III, Scene V.*

Oh, how much more doth beauty beauteous seem,
By that sweet ornament which truth doth give!
The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem,
For that sweet odor which doth in it live.
—*Sonnet 51.*

What They Say

Crime's Lawyers

"One of the most important elements of predatory crime is the manner in which some members of the bar coöperate with the underworld. Wherever we can prove an improper connection, we propose not only to punish such lawyers, but to disbar them."—*Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings.*

Voluntary

"If the NRA legislation were not the free act of our representative Congress, it would mean that we too, like Italy and Germany, had passed under a dictatorship."—*James Rowland Angell, president, Yale University.*

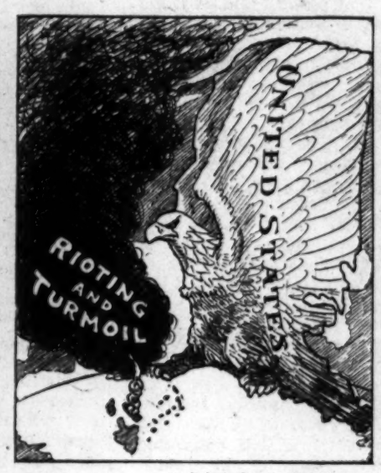
Cartoons of the Week

—Ding in Spokane Spokesman-Review
Maybe It's Stuck or Something

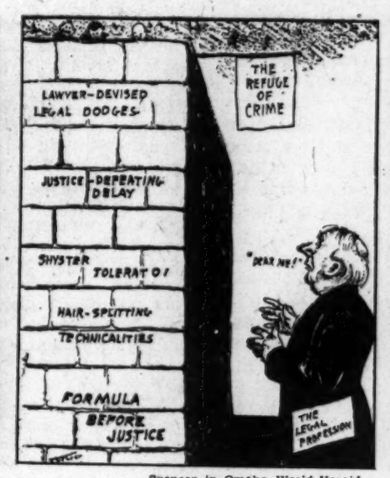
—Orr in Chicago Tribune
Busy Watching His Step

—Herblock in Pawtuxet Daily Times
Problem for Politicians

—Gale in Los Angeles Times
Shall We Swap Horses?



—Gale in Los Angeles Times
Too Close for Comfort



—Spencer in Omaha World-Herald
He Built It—When Will He Move to Tear It Down?

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

154

Being what one not only might call an avid reader but an omniverous reader", said the professor, one of the books which has interested him most is Plutark's Lives. He only had $10 to his name he added when he bought it but of this he gladly parted with no less than $5 to make the purchase of it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

PERSEVERANCE is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little.
—PLUTARCH

In Lighter Vein

Still Good

A contributor says these rules were posted up in the country hotel where he spent his vacation:

Guests are requested not to speak to the dumbwaiter.

Don't worry about paying your bill, the house is supported by its foundation.

If the room gets too hot, open the window and see the fire escape.

Guests wishing to get up without being called, can have self-rising flour for supper.

If your electric bulb goes out, take a feather from the pillow—that's light enough for anybody.—*Boston Transcript.*

Identified

Little Sister: "What is that a picture of?"

Brother: "That's the Statue of Liberty. You can always tell her, 'cause she has an ice cream cone in her hand."—*Montreal Star.*

That Ought to Hold Him!

"You can't talk that way to me, officer," said the young lady. "The brakes on this car don't work, and I can't stop just anywhere you please. Besides, I don't even have a license to drive! So leave me alone, will you?"

News!

A farmer became the father of twins and on hearing the news he was so delighted that he hurried to the nearest telegraph office and sent this telegram to his sister-in-law:

"Twins today. More tomorrow."—*Montreal Star.*

—Humorist
Wife: "Hold It By Its Hoof, Darling!"

Indorsement

A woman went to the bank to cash a check.

"Just indorse it, please," directed the teller.

"I don't seem to understand," she said. "You see, my husband is away, and sent this to me. He always takes care of these things."

"That's all right," said the teller. "Just sign your name exactly as you would your letters and I'll give you the money."

"I think I understand," said the lady, so she carefully wrote on the back of the check, "Your loving Edith."

Lonely Male

"What is meant by the submerged tenth?"

"A man with a wife and eight daughters."—*Smith's Weekly.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Betty Ann got a nice red balloon today but it wasn't long before something happened to it and it busted with a loud "Bang!"
And that made her cry to beat the band—
So I wiggled my tail and said- "Here- watch me"- and I grabbed the busted balloon and began to shake it for all I was worth—
And pretty soon I had her smiling again—
But about that time Joan came along and she thought I had busted the balloon and Oh, Boy- didn't I have to do some fast tail wiggling and explaining!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Homelitics" (Mrs. C. B. N.)—This was obviously a misspelling of "homiletics," the art of preaching.

Evil (A. H. J., who asks if there is any authority for pronouncing the last syllable *-vil.*)—None that we know of. Sound the word *e'-v'l.*

Peniel (M. B. H.)—The correspondent writes:

> Can you tell me why one so generally hears *Pe-ni'-el?*
> My Bible—a pronouncing one, bought at our reading room, quite definitely gives it *Pen'-i-el.*

It is because doctors disagree that The Christian Science Monitor has settled upon one scholarly authority. Self-pronouncing Bibles undoubtedly serve a useful purpose, but they do not satisfy the needs of the public speaker who must know the pronunciations of all words. To have an unabridged dictionary for ordinary pronunciations and a pronouncing Bible for Biblical proper names, means two authorities. For purposes of consistency, one seems sufficient in the conduct of this department.

Pe-ni'-el is Webster's first choice. The fact that this pronunciation is accepted by this department does not impose it upon any reader of this newspaper.

Nazi (Miss B. M. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> In reading the Daily Features page for Sept. 27, I noticed that in response to an inquirer you stated that the word Nazi stands for "Nationalsozialistische . . ."
> As you have often invited your readers to communicate with you in connection with the features, I wish to point out that the correct spelling is "Nazional . . ." This may make the abbreviation clearer to your inquirer, as it is composed of the first four letters of the complete title.

The spelling "National . . ." is correct according to every authority available to us. The German *national* and the English "national" are identical. The pronunciation of the German word, involving an approximation of our *z* sound, has led to the phonetic *Nazi* as the slang designation of the German National Socialist Party.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Halloween Bean Bags

A high school girl is spending her spare time making bean bags to fill orders which she has obtained from families in our town. These bean bags are in the shape of witches and cats, and are to be used as favors for Halloween parties. E. H. H.

Doll Houses

A college girl has found profitable employment in making doll houses. She uses large cardboard cartons for the house, and thinner cardboard for partitions. Each room is papered with remnants of wallpaper. She makes curtains and rugs from scraps and furniture from berry boxes. The houses are delightfully attractive and find ready sale as gifts for young children. Mrs. Ella H.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

SHORTLY after Thanksgiving last year, a salesman appeared at the door of a home in the so-called "poorer part of town." The housewife kindly told him that much as she might like to buy some of his wares, she could not spare the money because she was helping the family next door, who were having a hard time providing food for their family.

The salesman at once was interested and asked if there were any small children in the family, and if they were in need of clothing. When he was informed that there were four little ones in need, he asked the woman to excuse him for a few moments. He returned presently with a large suit box filled with various articles of children's clothing, and told the woman to select as many of the garments as she thought the youngsters could use.

He explained that he and his wife had a great desire to help others in need, but that their income did not permit them to give money. During his day's work he saw so many children in need of clothing that he and his wife decided they would solicit cast-off articles of clothing from their friends. These his wife washed, ironed, and carefully repaired; and every morning as he started out, she had a fresh box ready for him to take along.

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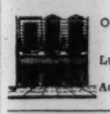

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Fairness—the Labor Touchstone

ORGANIZED labor in the United States, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is holding its annual convention at a time when industrial unrest is coming to the surface in widespread strike reports.

During more than three years of extreme stress, of lowered employment and falling wages, labor tightened its belt and held its peace. The remarkable record of freedom from strikes in those trying times was due partly to a genuinely improved relationship between labor and capital, and partly to the fact that unions see little likelihood of success in a walkout when thousands are waiting for jobs.

Now jobs are on the increase and there is a prospect of black ink figures in company earnings reports. Now there are profits to be divided, benefits to be shared, gains to be claimed—in short, from the selfish point of view, there is something to fight over.

But it is of the utmost importance that economic recovery shall not be looked at from the selfish point of view. There has been too much of that already. Labor leaders have helped point out some of it in the grasping efforts of certain employers to evade NRA regulations and to gain by higher prices without sharing through higher wages.

Labor, however, must be equally alert to greediness from within. Its organizations will not commend themselves to the American people if they show a disposition to try to grasp all the benefits expected to accrue to the nation from the Recovery Act. Nor if they insouciantly throw cities and larger areas into a turmoil of strikes to gain questionable ends.

The federation may reasonably rejoice in the report of its president, William Green, that its unions have increased their membership by 1,300,000 since the advent of the NRA, coming close to the war-time peak of 4,000,000 members. Yet it is pertinent to remember that the purpose now legally recognized for such organizations is "collective bargaining."

While such bargaining may not exclude the strike or lockout as a last resort, it is primarily and essentially an endeavor to reach a common judgment, by processes of reason instead of force, as to the value of a stated service. Its keynote should be not contest but consent, and its aim not victory but justice. Only as it achieves a just appraisal of labor's worth can it succeed.

Because it is a coöperative effort to make such appraisal, conference usually succeeds better than combat in attaining industrial justice. For coöperation is the essence of industrial progress. It is the indispensable element in the success of the recovery movement. It is the secret of happiness—yes, happiness, why not?—in industry.

So it is appropriate that Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, has appealed to labor to submit its grievances to that board or similar regional tribunals and to refrain from walkouts. Mr. Green has added his exhortation to workers to use first the conciliation boards.

It is especially fitting that Senator Wagner has added that "employers must not take unfair advantage of the no-strike policy by refusing the just demands of workers." If there is to be industrial peace, it must be a peace of justice, not merely of suppression.

But what of the worker who seems to be in the hands of a hard-shelled or unscrupulous employer? Or of the employer whose workers seem unappreciative or unreasonable? In the first place, a bit of confidence in the other fellow and an effort to understand him often brings forth a response in kind. Secondly, one can recognize that wherever he is employed or whomever he employs, he is doing a work for a broad section of mankind—indeed, his real service is to his highest idea of good, and in such service it is legitimate to expect justice.

Tennyson said, "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Similarly might it be said that more things than men commonly suppose are wrought by the simple effort to be fair.

Flowers and Fancies

RATHER a happy blending of the æsthetic and the practical is the granting of patent rights to the "inventors" of plants and flowers. To many it will come as news that for the last three years such protection has been possible in the United States.

Of course there will be old-fashioned folk who will get a jar because patent license No. OOOXXX goes to the discoverer of a rose without any—or with hardly any—attendant thorns. Particularly if they are readers of poetry as well as lovers of flowers. If roses are to lose their thorns how shall a rising generation appreciate Tennyson's lovely but petulant Lilia?

> A rosebud set with little willful thorns,
> And sweet as English air could make her, she!

But there are compensations; a yellow water lily trained to bloom in daytime and purple grapes that ripen a month before their fellows.

What the ordinary amateur gardener really needs is an invention that will cause his flowers and fruits to attain at least some resemblance to the gorgeous specimens depicted in the colored catalogues with which the seed sellers beguile him each recurring spring. A pæan of praise and gratitude would rise from suburbs round the world to the benefactor with an unbreakable system which would give the dahlias of the tyro those perfect tints he strives so hopefully to get, and stop his tomatoes from turning black.

Fortunately in the breast of the embryo horticulturist the hope that springs eternal rarely fades. With the return of the vernal season last year's defeat is clean forgotten; browsing among the catalogues the suburbanite dreams once more of gardens whose transcendent beauty shall be the one absorbing topic aboard the 8:15.

Mr. Farley Gets In Deeper

ALTHOUGH the three-cornered mayoralty campaign in New York has barely started, the lines have now been sharply drawn, and the two main issues stand out with unmistakable clearness. They are, first, Shall Tammany be driven from power? and, second, Shall the restoration of decent municipal government be subordinated to dictation from Washington in an effort to gain control of party machinery in the city and, through it, of the state Democracy?

The Fusion forces led by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, have launched a smashing offensive, both against the Curry-McCooey Tammany ticket, headed by Mayor John F. O'Brien, and the Washington interference represented in the candidacy of Mr. Joseph V. McKee, backed by Edward J. Flynn, Bronx leader, and Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who is chairman of both the national and New York State Democratic Committees. Both the Fusion and O'Brien tickets are fighting against Washington domination. The campaign has taken on national significance and its results will be far-reaching.

Mr. Farley is credited with political skill, but in the very opening stages of the contest he appears to have missed a trick. At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Albany a coup by John F. Curry brought about the adoption of a resolution pledging the members individually to support the regular Democratic candidates—the O'Brien ticket. Mr. Farley was either outmaneuvered or feared to risk a showdown. The regulars promptly hailed his questioning of the resolution and his failure to say he would abide by it as further proof that he is against the regular ticket and supporting Mr. McKee.

Plainly Mr. Curry and Mr. McCooey have taken up the challenge of Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn. It is equally plain that Mr. Farley is in deep and has carried the Administration in with him.

Another significant development is the unequivocal statement by James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, that he is not in insurrection against Mr. Curry and Mayor O'Brien, and knows of no insurgent movement among the Manhattan leaders. His statement is considered to be Tammany's answer to reports that Manhattan leaders were wavering in their support of the regular ticket and preparing to desert to the McKee camp and line up at the Flynn-Farley-McKee federal patronage pie counter.

In addition there are indications that many citizens who would have supported Mr. McKee with enthusiasm had he come out boldly in revolt against Tammany, either as his own man or as leader of a Fusion ticket, will not now vote for him. They declare he edged out of the fight for good government when his leadership would have done the most good, and has edged back in again—under Farley-Flynn command, and after Fusion has half won the battle—at a time when his candidacy may do the most damage.

On the whole, the Farley-Flynn venture is getting away to an inauspicious start. Where the two main issues of the compaign are concerned, it is bound to appear more as Washington interference in a factional party struggle than as a straightforward disinterested effort to oust Tammany and give New York good government.

Journalistic "Time-Lag"

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW sometime ago took occasion gently to chide the press on its "time-lag." In economic terminology time-lag exists before retail prices can catch up with wholesale prices. A time-lag prevents wages from following the upward trend of prices. Mr. Shaw was thinking of the alleged inability of the press to keep up with him in recognizing the permanence or evanescence of movements clamoring for newspaper recognition.

The criticism was hardly fair. Nobody could be expected to look at events with the eye of history, because history can be written only with the help of perspective. Speaking in London the other day, Mr. Montagu Norman said that, since he had been away from the United States for two weeks, he could not profess to say what was going on in that country. It would be a tall order, therefore, to expect journalists to be able to jump straightaway to historical conclusions.

It is true, as Mr. Shaw says, that the world's press is accepting very slowly the fact of the Russian revolution. Here the charge of time-lagging may be sustained. The reason is that this is a series of revolutions not yet finished. Such social ferment must "settle" before one can pass judgment.

Moreover, the main determinant of history is, of course, statesmanship, and this is an imponderable. Many of the movements which have lately come to the fore are the result of the drifting attitude of statesmen. If an economic federation had been created along the Danube, for instance, would we today have had the problem of Austria? Statesmen are arbiters who can change the drift just as easily as they allowed it to get under way.

Certain latter-day events show that there are journalists who, far from suffering from time-lag, have such a sense of responsibility that they have taken time by the forelock. The inclusion of Far Eastern problems in the agenda of the Washington conference of 1921 may be traced to the journalistic vigor with which the dangerous situation in the Pacific was brought to the notice of the chancelleries. An American newspaperman was the moving force in securing the convention of the subsequent London naval conference. These illustrations are but two of many which show the reverse of time-lag. Perhaps, indeed, the gift which Mr. Shaw claims uniquely for himself may be traceable to his 'prentice days in journalism!

Something to Think About

VIRGINIA voted Tuesday to ratify the repeal of the national prohibition amendment, so becoming the thirty-second in the parade of states to espouse the return, in some form, of alcoholic intoxicants. By way of comment, we reproduce here a news article from the Boston Herald of a day earlier:

> Four unidentified men, all drunk, objected to the barking of a Belgian police dog on Southampton Street near Massachusetts Avenue yesterday afternoon. Consequently, an innocent bystander was injured and the dog may be blinded for life.
>
> The animal is the property of Royal B. Lortez, 42, a tourist from San Benito, Texas. He had parked his automobile in Southampton Street and had tied the dog to the trailer while he made a visit.
>
> Just as four drunken men passed, the dog barked in an attempt to draw their attention to his loneliness. The four men retaliated by stoning the animal. One sharp stone hit the dog in the eye.
>
> Lortez arrived and tried to drive the men away and was stoned himself until he started his car and rode to Edward Everett Square. There he reported the assault to Motorcycle Patrolman Edward A. McDonnell.
>
> The two men returned to Southampton Street and found Elwood Waugh, 47, of 322 Shawmut Avenue, lying on the sidewalk unconscious, with his head bruised and cut by stones that had been thrown at him. The four men had disappeared. Apparently they believed Waugh was the owner of the dog and attacked him after Lortez had driven away.

The states should be well informed as to the nature of the thing they are welcoming back. Its criminal record is long enough to warrant the closest watching. Prohibition did not entirely do away with drunkenness; but if the "temperance" measures recommended in its place are to be accounted an improvement over prohibition, they must reduce drunkenness more effectively than it did. Responsibility for the effects of the stuff they are legalizing is something for the states to think about.

The Casual Day

Fall

A little bluster, then a chill,
And presto! one perceives
Town streets are full of folk again
As country lanes of leaves.

AMONG our readers' letters, which, with other things, "star a casual day's beholding," we sometimes come across a pungent epistle which takes us roundly, and squarely, to task. For instance, one reader found that "the absence of The Casual Day" from the Monitor of September 27 left that issue almost perfect:

> If the column were funny or witty or humorous! But it is none of these. . . . Can't you do something to strangle the voice of this "infant crying in the night and with no language but" that of vacuity? Such a murder would be justifiable homicide.

We have given this correspondence most thoughtful consideration. . . . And we have decided to survive, thank you. We are against homicide, justifiable or otherwise, for columnists. Of course, where it might apply to correspondents we are strictly neutral.

> But there is something in what this correspondent says. In fact, and despite certain foregoing suggestions to the contrary, there is something in what everybody says. There is at least a point of view. We have known men and women whose words glowed with meaning only when we became aware that they were colored with—oh, let us say a remembered sunset; or that they were chiseled out of the hard rock of rough experience; or puised with the beat of an Eroica; or just assembled in a sort of kaleidoscope of a myriad minute impressions, falling into and out of pattern at a touch.

We welcome this critic on our hearth. Because excellent writers are themselves seldom good critics of their work. Also because, being a just man, he would have read us more than once or twice before pronouncing us all but disposed of. And a columnist who is read more than once or twice, even if he be no Shakespeare, still may be able to bring home the Bacon.

World Series baseball thrills are many and various. But our mind's eye is not, at this moment, following the ball into the bleachers, or glimpsing a spectacular catch. It is scanning the literature—by which we mean the writing that is done by newspaper correspondents—of a game that is as American as apple pie a la mode.

It is not possible to record here every burst of inspiration in which the reporter has done more for the newspaper reader than said reader might have done for himself, had he had the time and the ticket for "the series."

> But we should like to confess that baseball has meant more to us for one newsman's having written of "the long, lazy arm of Howard Ehmke."

Ehmke's pitching—for the Philadelphia Athletics in 1929—provided the great thrill of that series. And seven words served to make a portrait which was more telling than a photograph. Among the hits and runs, the strikes and errors, the suspense and the rhythm of the current series, will some flash of movement, some moment of tension, produce another such picture?

Having perhaps an insufficient number of civil wars and foreign invasions of China on their hands, Cantonese authorities are contemplating an attempt to regulate fashions for women.

Swappin' Corn in the Kentucky Hills

BACK "up yander" in the coves, the remote shut-in valleys at the head of the innumerable creeks of the Cumberlands, civilization sometimes penetrates slowly. The home demonstration agent found it so—even more so in the cabin homes than her co-worker, the agricultural agent, found it in the fields. The "women folks" still follow the primitive practices of their forbears for six generations back in these Kentucky mountains. It was not that they still emptied their wood ashes in the hopper against the time of soap-making—for home-made soft soap is economical and full of homely virtues. It was not that they still wove and spun on crude looms and wheels—for homespun, hand-woven cloth and garments are far superior to certain "boughten" materials. The greatest problem seemed to be that presented by the apparent need for better housekeeping practices, including more sensible diet. Still, the women folks, after the strangeness of the first few visits had worn off, seemed willing enough to take hold. Especially keen was their desire to learn how to fashion simple yet attractive house dresses from low-cost materials. Yet even these had to conform to certain ancient notions of propriety. Thought seemed even more primitive than custom.

For instance, one sultry August afternoon the demonstration agent dismounted from her sweating mule—no flivver could negotiate those creek-bottom roads and hillside trails—and entered the cabin where a group of women had gathered to await her. She laid aside her linen jacket and found a dozen pairs of eyes fastened upon her sleeveless dress in undisguised disapproval. There had been a "protracted meeting," the visitor learned, and the preacher was expected there that afternoon. After much embarrassed hesitation, their guest was told that she must "kivver up them arms" and not until she was attired in the regulation highland woman's "Mother Hubbard," with its flowing skirt and sleeves to the wrist, were the mountain wives content to proceed to the business of the day.

Readily enough the women took to the novelty of menus which included something more than beans, bacon and corn bread. As the men grew vegetables, they consented to consume their own products, but they often balked at new and strange dishes. During the drouth of 1930, for example, the Red Cross offered wheat to all who would take it, and housewives were taught how to make whole wheat porridge and other cereal dishes. A report perhaps typical of the reception that greeted this new food was that of one woman who said she didn't care for any more wheat. Questioned, she finally blurted: "Well, Hank tasted hit, and says, 'Whut's this yere truck?' and gits up and whups all the young-uns and then throws hit all out."

Slowly, as patience has "her perfect work," these sturdy mountain folk, practically all of them of pure Anglo-Saxon stock, their natural resources and part time industrial occupation disappearing, are learning a type of agriculture best suited to their needs and adapted to their coves and hillsides. Once more they are learning to depend upon their own efforts and to find their needs supplied—as did their forefathers before the timber, oil and coal men came to exploit the country. The state university agricultural experiment station has brought them a new vision. It seemed hard at first to interest the older generation, but when the youngsters in the 4-H clubs began to take prizes down at the Fall Festival, and even at the State Fair, the adults began to take notice of the "universalists," as they persist in calling the attaches at the college station.

One of the happy schemes hit upon by the extension service workers, by which it was hoped to raise the general agricultural level of the section, was an offer to trade, bushel for bushel, the college farm's fine, white or yellow, heavy-eared seed corn for the ordinary product of the mountain farms. It took a long while for the validity of this offer to penetrate the canny mountain consciousness. Then they began to bring in, first, fair quality corn, then, as their offering was not questioned, some of the most miserable nubbins that a rough, worn soil ever produced. In all justice, however, it must be said that this low quality corn was probably the average. Obviously it was in an effort to improve the product that the "swap" was proposed.

The mountain man, always on the alert for "a catch" in the offer, would set down his basket of dwarfed ears and watch the station foreman closely for possible signs of examining or rejecting his barter. But not the sorriest shrunken specimen was ever refused. The nubbins, of course, went to the pigs and the good seed corn into new crops.

From the stock of these mountains the whole of the old Northwest Territory was peopled, and much of the trans-Mississippi country. Mountain folk are hardy and virile; their battle for existence in a not highly favorable land has made them so. They are still a prolific race and the industrial sections of the lowlands draw upon them heavily.

The machine age, the invasion of those who exploited their natural resources, has robbed these people of the Southern Appalachians of much of their former independence. The efforts of the educational and agricultural authorities may, therefore, be considered compensatory. M. B.

Notes From German Cities

Cities Celebrate

TANGERMUENDE, in Prussia, and Reichenstein, on the Czech-Silesian border, recently celebrated their 1000th anniversaries. Tangermuende, once the seat of the Electors of Brandenburg and an old "Reichstadt," played an important part in earlier German history. Established in 933 A. D., by Heinrich I. the famous "city-builder," it might well have become Germany's capital, but for an apparently trifling incident which occurred at the end of the fifteenth century. In 1840, Albrecht "Achilles," Elector of Brandenburg, introduced a tax of 12 pfennig per tun on beer. Stendel, Gardelegen and Tangermuende, three adjacent towns then noted for their brews, refused to pay the tax. In fact, the Tangermuender even went so far as to fire on the Elector's suite as it approached the city castle. Eight years later in the reign of his son, Johann "Cicero," they again revolted against the beer tax. Instead of subjugating the town by force, the new Elector removed his court, administration and all else to Berlin-Coelln, then an unimportant fishing village on the Spree. In this way Berlin became the capital of Brandenburg, then of Prussia, and finally of Germany.

Reichenstein's claim to historic fame lies in its gold mines. These were once so prosperous that not only were royal rings and other ornaments made from its output, but it is also on record that in the sixteenth century it supplied the precious metal for 20,000 ducats. In the following century, the famous Fugger family of Augsburg owned about 145 of the shafts sunk in and around the town. Today, Reichenstein has the distinction of being the home of Germany's only gold mine.

Windmill As Museum

Windmills, in Germany, as in so many other European countries, stand, for the most part, disused and empty—symbols of an outworn technique. One at Bernau, near the capital, however, is likely to become famous. It is planned to make it a museum, devoted to the history of the miller's craft. Here will be shown examples of corn-grinding from the most primitive times to the present day, in the form of diagrams, pictures or working models. Here, also, will be housed an "Honor Book of German Mills," in which the name of every miller today will be registered along with a history of his mill. In other words, a biography of the whole industry is being aimed at. Just as the old mill at Sans Souci, Potsdam, stands as a symbol of justice in Prussia, so will the Bernau mill represent the honor of this ancient occupation, if present plans materialize.

Miniature Camera

One of the outstanding novelties of this year's Leipzig Fair was a miniature camera, claimed to be the smallest in the world. Though only four centimeters (approximately 1½ inches) high, 4 centimeters long and 2.2 centimeters broad, and weighing less than 55 grams, or about 2 ounces, it is said to be capable of taking excellent pictures. The framework is made of cast iron and costs only 3.50 marks (less than $1.50, at present exchange rates). It takes pictures 1.4 by 1.6 centimeters, which can be successfully enlarged. Both instantaneous and time exposures can be made. A roll-film of eight pictures is inserted as in the case of most other German cameras today.

New Rules For Traffic

"Unter den Linden," where most of Berlin's show places are to be found, and where the dignity and solid character of the German capital are seen at their best, has recently been closed to lorries, trucks and other heavy transport vehicles. This order of the Police Präsidium is aimed at preserving the historical character of the capital as well as keeping this famous avenue free for the many public processions and parades which are now almost daily occurrences. Each day, about 12 noon, "Unter den Linden" takes on a completely new picture. The new government, with its understanding of mass appeal and those touches of ceremonial which the public likes, has introduced a new atmosphere into the daily "changing of the guard" and of the police. What were once mere formalities passing almost unnoticed by the general public have now become events to which hundreds of Berliners flock each day. Both to the sight-seer and in the general public interest, therefore, the new traffic regulations are to be welcomed.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Is Kankakee Thinking?

AN OBSERVER in the national capital sends out a dispatch in which he says that in the office of Henry Morgenthau Jr., farm credit administrator, a careful check is kept of all correspondence received commenting on the farm credit program. This correspondence is then, says the writer, card indexed by localities and by character, the complaints on the one hand and the congratulations on the other.

To illustrate, he says that "when he (Morgenthau) wants to find out what the people of Kankakee, Ill., are thinking about, all he has to do is to say, 'Boy, bring me the Kankakee file.'"

A card index of this general character could be useful if the subject matter thus filed were confined to the opinions and desires of the people on credit questions and to actual credit facts in the localities involved. It is to be hoped that this is the type of index kept by the farm credit administrator. If, however, as suggested, it is a record merely of the friendly or unfriendly attitude of the people toward the policies of the administration, it is to be regretted. That type of listening to public opinion bears the earmarks of the politician, not the statesman.—*Spokane* (Wash.) *Spokesman-Review.*

Salvaging One Another's Wreckage?

ONE of the stimulating thoughts that is just beginning to emerge in communities most keenly alive to the social implications and responsibilities involved in meeting the needs of transients—strangers within their gates—is the wisdom of looking at the problem from the other end. Why did the young men in search of adventure, or forced out of crowded homes, the older men who sought employment elsewhere or who just quit, the unwanted graduates of schools and colleges, and even girls and women—why did they leave? Was it well for them to do so? Could anything have been done before they left toward more intelligent and adequate relief, more suitable education for meeting the realistic problems in life during these troublous times, more accurate information as to what they would meet "on the road"? Which ultimately costs more in actual dollars and cents—sound community programs in all our American cities or salvaging one another's wreckage?—*David H. Holbrook, in The Woman's Press.*

Licensing Revolvers

CANADA has been tightening up on its law regarding the carrying of revolvers. A law enacted at the recent session of Parliament makes it more difficult for a resident legally to possess a pistol or revolver, stiffens the penalty for illegal possession of such a weapon, and so is expected to have an important effect in the unending war on crime. In the past, revolvers might be carried by private citizens who held permits issued by police authorities. Permits supposedly were issued only for the protection of life and property, but there was uniformity about the interpretation of circumstances which might justify their issuance. The number of permits in most cities never was large. . . .

In order to tighten the regulations, and to make it still more difficult for revolvers to fall into possession of desperate characters, Parliament has enacted that for the future permits to carry revolvers will be issued only by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and by provincial police authorities. . . . All permits in existence were automatically canceled as from July 15, and their holders must prove their claims anew before a broader tribunal.

Any person found in possession of a revolver for which he has no legal license is liable to five years in the penitiary.—*Regina* (Sask.) *Leader-Post.*